THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4255	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

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† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
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ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4255	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

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Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

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[illegible]RE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
[illegible]LE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

[illegible]NGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain [illegible]H RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK by Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT [illegible]LY REDUCED RATES.
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aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
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8th April, 1890.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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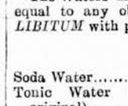

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MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and jail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SALE OF
SECOND-HAND PIANOS
Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power each)	Rs. 800
Do.	do. 10	,, ,,	do. 500
EDISON	do. 65	Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME	do. 20	Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20	c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10	Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription. Rs. 17 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.
TUESDAY'S only 8 annas.
Other nights Re. 1.
WEDNESDAY, an Obstacle Race, &c.
SATURDAY, Grand Assault of Arms.
AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING.
Skates as usual.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Ladies' Invitation Nights.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "PO," Captain S. AUFOSSI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.
All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer; otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that Mr. T. WILSON of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER and Co. of Bombay, holding debentures of the Connaught Market loan, Nos. 15, 46 and 47A series for Rs. 500 each, originally issued in the name of Mr. W. H. VAUGHAN of Ahmednagar, will forward them duly receipted and stamped to the undersigned for payment, the period for 5 years for which the debentures were issued having lapsed on the 31st March last.
E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, May, 1890.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES.

6 by 4 by 2½ in. ...Rs. 15 10 by 6 by 4 in...Rs.23
7½ by 4½ by 3 in. ... „ 18 11 by 6½ by 4½ in... „ 25
9 by 5½ by 3½ in. ... „ 21 12 by 7 by 5 in... „ 28
14 by 8 by 5 in.....Rs. 33.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES
SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCING FROM JULY, 1890.

WE beg to remind our constituents that subscriptions expiring in June should be renewed as early as possible so as to avoid all possibility of a break in the supplies.
Our new list of rates is now ready and can be had on application free of post.
DO NOT SUBSCRIBE ELSEWHERE FOR ANY NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR LIST.
S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIERS,
Medows St., Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce and manufacture and Stationery during the year commencing 1st July, 1890.
Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of the Tenderer's Schedule to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of Miscellaneous Stores, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery, on payment of 8 annas for each copy.
The Depots for delivery of Miscellaneous Stores are either Ghorpuri, Hubli, or Bangalore, and intending Tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for the same. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.
The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores and Stationery will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeepers at Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.
The latest date for receiving Tenders is June 16. They should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar in a sealed cover superscribed Tenders for Stores or Stationery.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 10th June, 1890, and opened at 12 noon, on the 11th June, 1890, for SUPPLY of 1,000 JHOOLS for PIONEERS MOUNTED INFANTRY (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March, 1891. The term "more" to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract deed or rejection of the Tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement, in the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.
On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.
C. BELL, Lieut., R. A.,
For Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 16th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL A CASUAL VACANCY IN FORT, A WARD.

THE said ELECTION being a contested election, I hereby publish as required by section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Mr. Nanabhai Nowrojee Katrak	Gunbow Street	Licentiate of Medicine & Surgery of the Bombay University.	Mr. R. D. Setna.	Mr. Rupsing Mathuradas Lowjee.
2	Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff.	27 Medow Street.	Medical Practitioner.	Capt. Sir Henry Morland, Kt., &c.	Mr. Dharamsi Nanji. Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban.

The Poll will be taken on MONDAY, the 26th May, 1890, at the Chief Municipal Office, Fort.
H. A. ACWORTH
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th May, 1890.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.
GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.
GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.
☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.
F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, and the BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING,
Under the auspices of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA,
A GRAND ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
will be held in the
TOWN HALL GROUNDS, AND ELPHINSTONE GARDENS,
ON FRIDAY, 23RD INSTANT.
ADMISSION: Re. 1 for Adults.
Children under 12 years, half-price.
The Gardens will be brilliantly illuminated!
The Bohemian Band will be in attendance for the Superb Dancing Rink,
Beautiful display of shops!
Grand drawing of prizes!
Fish Pond!
Bran Pie!
AUTOMATIC RACE COURSE,
AND LOTS OF OTHER FUN.
Prizes for Conundrums and Poems.
Refreshment Bar under able management.
"DELICIOUS ICES."
Entrance from the West only.
Gates open at 8 p.m. sharp.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 27th May, 1890, at 4-30 p.m., to consider certain additions to the rules of the Association suggested by the Committee, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th May, 1890.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.
નાણશી ખેરાજ એનડ કું૦
i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co,
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.
HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros., Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any part of India upon application.
HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

CANAL FOUNDRY AND WORKSHOPS, ROORKEE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT; must have had a Practical Training in European Workshops, and be capable of designing and making working drawings, calculations and estimates of bridge work and general machinery. Salary 300 rupees rising to 450 rupees per month.—Apply, stating age and sending copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.—Applications will be received up to 15th June, 1890.

GOOD TEA at Five Annas per pound, strong, flavoury, and well-matured Dust Tea, in stout lead-lined boxes containing 80 lbs. each.—Terms Cash, or Railway Receipt by V. P. Post. Reduction on orders for 1,000 lb., or over. Carriage to Bombay under 9 pies per lb. Apply to the MANAGER, Hurbuns Division, Dehra Doon Tea Company, Ld., Dehra Dun, N.-W. P.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium is 6230 feet above Sea
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY. S. KING & Co., LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN

Whoso er from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER,
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

MANY otherwise healthy people cannot sleep on a hot night. SLEEPLESSNESS WEAKENS THE SYSTEM, thus paving the way for grave diseases.
By using SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES any one may obtain a GOOD NIGHT'S REST.
SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; they do not FOR sleep like Morphia, &c., but simply INDUCE sleep, and may be used by ADULTS AND CHILDREN ALIKE.
Price Re. 1 and as. 10 per bottle.
Manufactured by the Farbenfabriken vorm: F. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.
Wholesale Agents. KEMP & CO LD BOMBAY Pamphlets on Application.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.
We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.
We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.
We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.
J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,432,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.
REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses
Fire Risks on Mills and every description of property at LOW RATES.
RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
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Trial order solicited.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	985
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	51
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	165
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	50 nom.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	885
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	410xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	190
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	785
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
gowrar Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	600
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	755
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,195
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	25	1,580
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	620
Swadesh Mills	3,000	100	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	4 5
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurracheo)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	330
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,900	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	all	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	210 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	140
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	139
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	56
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	835
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	98
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	650 ex div.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	Nil.	40
Cooper, Madon	3,000	100	100	Nil.	5
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	17 7½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyser & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	110
Indian Fire Insurance Co	25	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,000	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200	...	
M. M. Mody & Co.	2,500	200	200	Nil.	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	385
Princeof Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

THE Emperor William is said to have been somewhat put out about the Queen's visit to Darmstadt, as he particularly desired that her first visit to Germany since his accession should be paid to himself. The Queen, however, somewhat appeased her Imperial grandson's resentment by promising to visit him at Potsdam next year, after the Emperor Frederick's mausoleum has been completed, when she will be his guest at the Palace of Babelsberg.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Columbia Skating Rink.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clyde (s), from London ; Strathesk (s), and Bedouin (s), Glasgow ; Simla (s), Calcutta ; and Inshowen Head (s), Barry.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. S. Cossack, for Colombo ; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf ; Taif (s), Port Natal ; and Loodiana (s), Rangoon and Moulmein.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow, the 21st instant.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—White—Mr. Summer, Mr. Graham, Mr. Lovett, and Mr. Bateson vs. Stripes—Mr. Barton, Mr. Prevost, Capt. Jellatt, Dr. Boyd, and Mr. Steel. Play will commence at 5-15.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Peter Pereira, a shopkeeper at De Lima Street, Mazagon, reports that several gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 449, were stolen from a jewel-box in his shop on Saturday last.

GAMBLING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Inspector Chislett charged Ebrahim Nusseeb and seven others yesterday before Mr. P. R. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Falkland Road, on Sunday night last, with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, and fined Rs. 10 each.

LOST ORNAMENTS.—Doongersee Bhanjee, residing at the Chuckla, reports having lost a handkerchief, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 352, somewhere between his residence and Bholeshwar, on Saturday last.—Babajee Jayram, a goldsmith, residing at Foras Road, reports having dropped a gold neck-ornament, of the value of Rs. 176, somewhere between his residence and Mandvi, on the 15th instant.

A BREACH OF THE ARMS ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Abdool Ali Alibhoy, a Borah shopkeeper at Khojah Street, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession on Saturday last, fifty-six partly loaded brass central-fire cartridges, in contravention of clause F, sections 19 and 14 of Act 9 of 1878. The accused was convicted, and fined Rs. 20, while the cartridges were ordered to be confiscated.

BURGLARY AT NEW HANOOMAN LANE.—Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, who keeps a liquor shop at New Hanooman Lane, reports that his shop was broken into on Saturday night. A cupboard there was forced open, and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 750, together with a gold-finger ring, set with three rubies, valued at Rs. 20, were stolen therefrom. Two of the complainant's servants, named Marian Dias and Marque DeSilva, have been arrested by the police on suspicion.

A PICKPOCKET'S RUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged a notorious, character named Ebrahim Curreem, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, with attempting to steal a sum of Rs. 5. From the nature of the evidence, the accused was standing near a boy, named Mahomed, who was purchasing some mangoes on Sunday morning, at the Mody Bunder. While thus engaged he felt a sharp jerk at his pocket, and turning round caught the accused in the very act of stealing the money. Ebrahim immediately dropped the purse, and then picking it up again and handing it to Mahomed remarked, "Here is the purse you have just dropped." The accused, in defence, denied the charge preferred against him. However, on admitting three previous convictions, the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MADMAN'S LEAP FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, at Memon Wada, respecting the death of Esak Oomer, aged 22 years. Deceased was formerly a servant to the late Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, but for the last two years did no work owing to the weak state of his mind. His insanity, however, did not lead him to violence, and he was, therefore, allowed to go about alone. On Sunday morning, he left home about 10 o'clock, and did not return till 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he told his mother that he had fallen asleep in a shop at Girgaum. He then went into his room, and shortly after he was found lying dead in the street immediately under his window. His head was in a pool of blood. The verdict was, "That the death of Esak Oomer was caused by injuries received by his jumping out of a window on the second storey of a house while in an unsound state of mind."

DRUNK BUT NOT DISORDERLY.—John Heckey, a man having no fixed place of residence, and belonging to the genus "loafer," was yesterday charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Count, by Inspector Nelmes, with being drunk and disorderly on Saturday last. Heckey, who appears to have been convicted on several previous occasions, for a similar offence, had quarrelled with a Parsee in a liquor shop, which he had entered. Instead of receiving three annas in change which, as the accused alleged, was due to him, he was paid a quarter of an anna short. Heckey, in defence, stated to his Worship that the Parsee got annoyed and threatened to strike him with a stick, because he remonstrated with him about the change. In self-defence he picked up a number of stones, with which he threatened to assail the liquor-vendor. John was arrested in the act by a police sepoy, and pleaded in defence to having had a "drink," but was not disorderly. Being an habitual drunkard, and there being many similar convictions against him, the Magistrate fined him Rs. 5, or in default to undergo five days' imprisonment.

A FRACAS BETWEEN CART-DRIVERS.—Tukaram Kacho, Khundoo Dhota, Pandoo Bapoo, and Balla Sucaram, with six others, were placed before the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged with disorderly behaviour, committed on the forenoon of the 18th instant. The accused, who are all cart-drivers, comprised two factions, between whom feelings of resentment seemed to have existed for some time past, which ultimately gave vent in the disturbance that occurred on Sunday, at the Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba. The factions were a constant source of trouble to the police. In the fracas which occurred on Sunday, both parties seemed to have fought stubbornly, serious injuries being inflicted to the combatants on either side before the intervention of the police. The Magistrate, in framing the charge against them, convicted the whole of the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each. They were likewise bound over to keep the peace for six months in one surety of Rs. 25 each, or in default to undergo a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FALSE CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Manockjee Merwanjee Pittoo, an assistant-surgeon in the service of Government, appeared to show cause, why he should not be charged with criminal misappropriation of certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,000, the property of a Brahmin woman, named Doockhee. Mr. Sealy, pleader, High Court, appeared on behalf of the defendant, and stated that the prosecutrix was formerly in the service of the defendant. She left his service and was now, he alleged, living with a Parsee at Khetwady, named Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, who was putting her up to press this false charge against his client. The Magistrate here asked the prosecutrix, whether she was willing to go back to her parents at Bankipore. In reply she said she could not very well go to her parents. She was a Brahmin girl, but about three years ago was converted to the Parsee religion by the defendant. She was brought from Bankipore to Calcutta, and from thence to Bombay by defendant. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said it was purely a civil transaction, and referred the prosecutrix to a civil court. The woman Doockhee appeared in Court in the costume of a Parsee female.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT BACK BAY.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Macdermot placed the ghorawalla Morar Bhana, of the kolee caste, before Mr. Richardson, charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having caused the death of a boy, named Washna Laloo, aged five years. The deceased was the son of a groom in the employ of a Bania, whose stables are located in the Borah Bazaar Street. From the previous facts of the case, touching the death of the deceased, it will be remembered that the dead body of the child Washna was found on the sea-shore in proximity to the Wodehouse Bridge at the Back Bay. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

The first witness examined was the woman Luckee, the mother of the deceased, who said : My husband is a groom in the employ of a Bhatia named Goollee. He lives in Modikhana, near the Bhori Bazaar.

Mr. Little : Did you live in that stable with your husband ?—Yes. I had a son, named Washna. His age was five years. He lived with me and my husband. When I gave evidence before the Coroner last month I saw the dead body of my son. The day previous to my giving evidence I saw my son. On that day he had his meals with us.

Mr. Little : How was he then dressed ?—He was naked and had two silver anklets on, one on each foot. He also had three gold earrings on.

After 12 a. m. what happened ?—As the boy did not return we searched for him. My husband returned about 12-30, noon, and asked for him. I and my husband went in search of him about 1-30 p.m.

Mr. Little : How long were you making a search of him ?—Until 5 p.m. in the evening. As we did not find him we reported the matter to the police. After informing the police, a police sepoy went in search of him, and found the body of the deceased at 6-30 in the evening.

Mr. Little : Did anyone else go with you in search of the body after you and your husband had made a search ?—The girl named Rutton who lives in the stable accompanied me.

Mr. Little : Had you seen the boy playing with anyone that morning before 12 o'clock ?—Yes, he was playing alone before he took his meals. He was in the habit of playing near the stables. I saw the dead body of my child the next morning.

Mr. Little : What ornaments were then missing ?—Two earrings, one of Re. 1-8, and the other of Rs. 10. These silver ornaments are those which were on the body.

Mr. Little : Do you know the accused ?—I know him by sight, I saw him about three months ago, which was the first time that I saw him. I did not see him after that.

Mr. Little : When did you come to Bombay ?—I arrived in Bombay, about eight months ago.

The next witness was Lalloo Moorar, who said : I live in Bombay, and I am a ghorawalla in the employ of Kutta Nata. I live in Borah Bazaar Street. The last witness is my wife. I had a boy named Wasna, about five years old. About one month and a half ago I last saw my son alive. It was about nine o'clock in the morning. I returned to my stables at about 1-15 and enquired after my son, and was told by my wife that he had just taken his meals, and had left. I searched over the Esplanade Maidan, but did not find him.

Mr. Little : Do you know the girl, Rutton ?—Yes, she lives in the same stable. I did not get any information from Rutton. When I did not find my child I reported the matter to the police, and was taken to the Bazaar Gate Street Station. I also made enquiries of my brother, Dial Moorar, about my son. I went in search of him to Colaba, thinking he had gone there to play with other boys.

Mr. Little : What made you think that he had gone to Colaba ?—As I was tired of searching for him on the Maidan I looked for him in Colaba. I sometimes drove there, but I never took my child there. I also told the police at Colaba that if he was found I should be informed.

Mr. Little : What then happened ?—As I was returning from Colaba, I saw a European officer and a policeman bringing the body of my son from the direction of the sea. I recognised the body of my son. I saw the ornaments now before the Court on the body. There was a scratch on his forehead. Before this he had never wandered from home.

Mr. Little : Do you know the accused ?—Yes, his name is Moorar. He is a fellow-casteman of mine and is in the employ of Dhoongersi Nensy. I have seen him frequently in our stables where he used to have a smoke.

Mr. Little : Did he play at cards there ?—Yes. He also knew my little boy and used to play with him.

The next witness was the girl Rutton, aged about 10 years, who said : My name is Rutton, and am a married woman. (Laughter.) I live with my father in Bombay. I lived in the same stable in which the last two witnesses stopped. I remember the day when Wasna was missed. But I did not play with him on that day. I used to play with him sometimes. I never saw the accused whilst playing. I also never saw the accused Wasna play with the accused. I also looked for the body of the deceased.

Mr. Little : What happened in the evening ?—When the mother heard of the death of her child she began to cry. I did not see the accused that evening.

The next witness examined was the woman named Gunga. I remember the day when the boy was missed, but I did not see him on that day. I am not aware that search was being made for him on that day as I was grinding corn. I do not know whether my daughter Rutton made a search for him.

Mr. Little : When did you know whether Wasna was dead ?—When I saw his mother crying on the evening on which the body was found.

The case was then adjourned till Friday, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m. pending further inquiries.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, May 13.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
April 25	Chiltern s s	Starkey	Perim	5	Suakim
29	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa	6	Mussowa
May 2	Chollerton	Whatley	Suakim	9	Calcutta
4	Muyun	McKenzie	Hodeida	7	Hodeida
5	Castilla Sp. Corvette	Camara	Barcelona	8	Manilla
	Ulloa Sp G. boat	Ferrer	Barcelona		Manilla
	Don Juan de Austria Sp. G boat	Cincunegui	Barcelona		Manilla
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Red Sea	8	Zeilla
	D'Jemnah	Bonnefoi	Shanghai	5	Marseilles
	Culgoa	Ilbery	Austr lia		London
	Canada	owe	Pondicherry	6	Marseilles
6	Ballarat	Ashdowa	London		Sydney
	Peshawar	Moule	London		Calcutta
	Aragon Sp Corvette	Soler	Manilla	8	Cartegena
	Imperatrix	Egger	Bombay	7	Trieste
	Nustra Senora del Carmen	Osoro	Cadiz		Manilla
	Clan Fraser	Crockatt	Madras		London
7	Niobe	Rassovich	Calcutta	10	Trieste
8	Mirzapore	Harvey	Bombay	8	London
	Clan Macpherson	Gourlay	Calcutta		London
	Amiral Dubourdica F Frg	Bausset	Cherborg	10	Haik
	Strathesk	Walker	Liverpool	11	Bombay
9	Douro	Atkin	Bombay	9	Hull
	Hampshire	Kerruish	New York		Singapore
	Mayo I G	Aves	Bombay	12	Somali Coast
	Kapurthala	Turner	Barry	9	Bombay
	Amazone	Lezugabel	Zanzibar		Marseilles
10	Martha Fch T Ship	Giron	Suez		
	Strathearn	McDiarmid	Saigon	10	Port Said F O
	Maltby	Sherwood	Bombay		Hull
	Calliope	Fleetham	Bassein	11	Malta F O
	Tuna	White	Berbera	12	Berbera
11	Habsberg	Thumann	Bremen	11	Australia
	Inchmarlo	Eno	Madras		London
	Deccan	Bray	Bombay	12	Jeddah
	Salazie	Frichi	Marseilles	11	Sydney
	Red Breast H M's	Freeman	Malta		
12	Caxo	Ward	Cuddalore	12	Warseilles
13	Po	Anfossi	Genoa	13	Bombay
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Somali Coast		
	Muyun	McKenzie	Hodeida		

THE Bombay authorities are just now considering a new scheme introduced by the Audit Department for keeping the accounts of native infantry regiments, writes the Lahore paper. Within the last two or three years, in that Presidency, circumstances have shown that the system of preparing the regimental accounts required revising. In the new scheme the accounts are so arranged that inspecting officers are able to run through the books with much facility, and exercise a more thorough check than before. We think it would be well if one uniform system of keeping accounts were introduced for all native infantry regiments in the three presidencies. British regiments throughout India have one system, and we doubt not that native regiments could manage very well in the same way. Not only could the experiences of the three presidencies be utilized for compiling a simple and effective system, but it would also be an advantage when the turn of the army corps scheme comes.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT YOKOHAMA.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Yokohama on the 15th ult. in the P. & O. steamship Ancona, and, landing immediately, proceeded to Tokyo by the 11-30 train. The Ancona was timed to reach Yokohama at ten o'clock, but half an hour before that time the vessel steamed into the harbour, bearing the British Royal Standard at her main, the fact being at once made known to the residents by the thunder of a salute fired by the war-ships in the port and by the Kanagawa Fort. Immediately on the Ancona taking up her moorings she was boarded by H. B. M.'s Minister, who was accompanied by the Legation staff, by the German Minister and the staff of the German Legation, and by Marquis Kido, Viscount Matsudaira, and Lieut-Col. Muraki, officials of the Imperial Household, who had been deputed by the Emperor to receive the distinguished strangers. Mr. W. J. Kenny, of H. B. M's Consulate, who had been charged with the duty of conveying to his Royal Highness a draft of the address prepared for presentation at the Railway Station, also proceeded off to the steamer, Capt. Martin's launch being placed at his disposal for the service. At a quarter to eleven the Duke and Duchess with their suite left the Ancona in one of the Post Office launches, accompanied by the officials who had waited on them, and under a second salute proceeded to the Admiralty Hatoba. Their landing was characterised by an absence of all ceremony. As has already been stated, the Japanese authorities found themselves unable to set apart such space at the Hatoba as would afford accommodation for the spectators who might reasonably be expected to attend, and the committee of British residents to whom had been entrusted the carrying through of this branch of the arrangements decided that, with the concurrence of the railway management, the address should be presented at the station. As events proved the proceedings were not unfavourably affected by the change, for the ceremony thus took place under cover, and under circumstances which in all likehood would not have been attainable at the Hatoba.

On landing, the Royal party were conducted to the official apartments, where they rested for a quarter of an hour. Carriages were then taken for the railway station, which was reached shortly after eleven o'clock. A special saloon, handsomely fitted and luxuriously upholstered in blue silk, had been shunted on to the rear of the 11-30 train, and was standing opposite the side entrance giving access to the platform beside the waiting rooms. On issuing from this entrance their Royal Highnesses were received by Mr. Enslie, with whom were the members of the committee, while upon the platform was collected a large crowd, including many ladies.

An address, signed by the members of the committee on behalf of the British community was presented.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in reply said :—I hope you will let me thank you, in the name of the Duchess of Connaught and on my own behalf, for the very kind words of welcome you have addressed to us. It is a source of satisfaction to find the feelings of loyalty and affection for our Sovereign that have met us in every place where we have been. I shall take the first opportunity of conveying to her Majesty the Queen the feelings expressed by you in the name of the residents of Yokohama. iWe are looking forward to our visit and stay—short as it will be—in this interesting country, and we note with pleasure the advancement that has been made. I hope with you that the Canadian Pacific Railway which is now connected with a line of steamers to Japan, may be of great use to British trade as it has certainly shortened the distance between you, the residents of Japan, and our home. We feel very grateful for the welcome you have accorded to us, and we quite understand that the shortness of your address has been entirely due to a wish on your part not to take up any more of our time. We hope you will convey to all who have signed this address our heartfelt thanks for the kindly welcome they have given us.

His Royal Highness's remarks were received with loud applause.

Mr. Enslie then presented to the Duchess, Miss Madge Mollison, who with charming grace offered for her Royal Highness's acceptance a lovely bouquet, the broad blue ribbon depending from which bore in gold letters the words "From the Ladies of Yokohama." The Duchess smilingly accepted the offering, at the same time pressing the hand of the little lady who presented it. Another bouquet with parti-coloured ribbons was offered to her Royal Highness by Dr. Schmidt-Leda, German Consul-General, and also gracefully acknowledged.

At the Duke's request, Mr. Enslie then presented to his Royal Highness Mr. Justice Hannen, and the gentlemen who had signed the address on behalf of the community, with each of whom he shook hands. The German Consul-General also presented the members of a deputation representing the German community who accompanied him. The Duchess, after a few moments conversation, entered the saloon carriage, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Napier, but his Royal Highness remained on the platform conversing with General Solly-Flood and Miss Solly-Flood, who were among the spectators. Promptly at 10-30 the whistle blew and the Duke stepping into the carriage, the train moved off, three hearty cheers being raised as it left the platform.—*Japan Weekly Mail.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Stable, Lieut, Bo, 1st N Lanc. Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Richardson, Capt, Bengal, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Lamb, Major, Bengal, 4th B C, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Begbie, Major, Bengal, 2nd P W O Goorkhas, on furlough, from Dehra Dun.
Stewart, Col, Ms, on furlough, from Aurungabad.
Woolright, Capt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on duty, from Mhow.

May 18.

Hayman, Surgeon, Bo Medical Staff, on duty, from Aden.
Hancock, Col, Bo, Pol, Dept, from furlough, from England.
Hancock, Lieut, Bo, 28th Bo Pioneers, on furlough from Kirkee.
Curzon, Major, Bengal, 1st B Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Hancock, Lieut. Bo, 28th Bo Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.

MAY 20.

Stable, Lieut, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt, on leave, to England.
Lamb, Major, Bengal, 4 B C. on leave, to England.
Richardson, Capt, Bengal, The King Liverpool Regt, on leave, to England.
Begbie, Major, Bengal, 2nd P W O Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.
Ewans, Surgeon, Bengal 18th B I, on furlough, to England.
Strong, Col, Bo, 14th Bo Infty, on furlough, to England.
Woolright, Capt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to England.
Painter, Lieut, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN,
Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.
Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence out of India to Corporal F. A. Reddie, from the 23rd May to 23rd November 1890.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th May, as compared with the statement of the 10th May 1890 :—

	May 10. Rs.	May 17. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,09,863	59,71,338
Do. do. at Branches	35,84,701	38,51,620
Other Deposits	2,91,04,535	2,73,37,325
Post Bills	4,270	4,152
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,27,585	2,73,135
Rs.	5,21,31,257	5,04,37,520
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	70,28,505	72,44,679
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	19,73,322	19,30,096
Loans do. do.	1,34,30,905	1,35,95,366
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,,19	1,981
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,53,63,988	1,50,76,385
Stamps, &c.	27,883	27,850
Dead Stock Rs. 6,54,172		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,69,172	3,69,172
Bullion	158,024	1,06,012
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,37,77,230	1,20,86,079
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs.	5,21,31,257	5,04,37,520

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S MAN-OF-WAR COSSACK, Commander J McQuhae, sailed yesterday morning for Colombo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain Wm. Britten, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bedouin, 1,234 tons, Captain Goldsworthy, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Glasgow via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,578 tons of coals and 104½ tons of coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE steam-ship Maple Branch, 1,735 tons, Captain A Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Batoum, with a cargo of 89,757 cases of kerocine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

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LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also Dried Ginger Preserve.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

THE VICTOR TYPE-WRITER is the only perfect writing machine, entirely simple, easy to learn, writes 80 characters, in Walnut-wood case, Rs. 82. SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, Kalbadevie Road.

MILITARY OFFICERS and others wishing to acquire a grammatical knowledge of the Russian langnage can have instruction at most reasonble rates either in Bombay or up-country. Address Vishnegorski, corner of Imamwada and Pera Lane, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS are now acknowledged on all hands as the best, safest, cheapest and most reliable remedy in all cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See certificates of cures, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER for a first-class Tailoring Establishment in Madras. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to MOSES & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

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SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
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THE symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded, and either from Ignorance or feeling of difference the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight often resulting in blindness.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

WITH no fresh telegraphic commercial or financial news to hand, since that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, our present advices are entirely of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	2,38,625
" " Branches	Inc.	"	2,66,916
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	17,67,200
Government Securities	Inc.	"	2,16,174
Loans	Inc.	"	1,64,461
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	2,87,703
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	52,012
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	16,91,160

The stronger demand for Money during the closing weeks of the busy export season, which we hinted last week was not unlikely to be felt, is indicated by the Presidency Bank's Statement issued this afternoon, disclosing a decrease in the Cash Balance of nearly 17 lakhs. It will be seen from the comparative table which we give above, that in the item of Bills Discounted there had been some falling off; but, on the other hand, Loans had increased a little, while large withdrawals had reduced Private Deposits by over 17½ lakhs, the net increase in trade requirements since the previous Saturday being represented by some 16½ lakhs.

COTTON.—The dull feeling in this staple which was felt in Liverpool on Saturday has been reflected here to-day, and only a small business has been done, on about the bases of previous rates. Of the few purchases reported, summing up about 1,000 bales, about half were of Julgaum, at Rs. 187-90 per candy, the remainder consisting of Wadwan, at Rs. 193; Virumgaum, at Rs. 175-95; Bengals, at Rs. 195; and Compta, at Rs. 173.

WHEAT also has been decidedly dull to-day, only a trifling demand having been felt from exporters, and prices have given way to the extent of one anna per cwt. at our quotations, say :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	" 4-5-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-5-0	"
Red Delhi.....	" 4-1-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-3-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-3-0 to Rs. 4-3-6	"
Hard Red	" 3-13-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent, and the market remains steady, previous prices being quoted for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	18,935	bales.
Wheat	67,454	cwt.
Linseed	18,024	"
Rapeseed	6,237	"
Gingelly	2,722	"
Poppy Seed.....	5,454	"
Groundnuts	3,206	"
Castor Seed	2,081	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. The "Clan Maclean" (s), ready in port, has been fixed for June loading at 20s. per ton for picked ports.

EXCHANGE has been firm at a further advance, and with a still upward tendency: and although some three months' sight Credits were placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 6 3-16d. the rate soon became 1s. 6 7-16d., and afterwards further advanced to our quotation. Bank Telegraphic opened at 1s. 6d., but closed 1-32d. higher. Business, however, has been restricted in each direction. At closing forward Credits could have been placed at 1s. 5 7-32d., and Telegraphic was available at 1s. 6d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6½d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6¼d.	"
Francs "	1'91½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has fluctuated somewhat, but some decline in the morning was recovered in the after-part of the day, and the market closed with a firm feeling at Saturday's final quotations of 103 3-16 for cash, 103½ for the next account, and 103 5-16 for June. 4½ per cent. Paper being still called 105½, nominal.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention. The market generally is quiet but steady at previous quotations; and in the case of Cotton Mill scrip the tendency is in favour of sellers; but there is hardly anything doing to test prices. We quote this evening an advance of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas and Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in David, and Empress at our quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the others, at Rs. 3,350, and Rs. 835, respectively.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8½ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	89½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. "	79⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver.....	47½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted,

Line Bang kok-Saigon interrupted.

Cable Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo) on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond, can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	10	5	2	38
Teheran	19	1	16	...	30
Suez	19	11	45	1	40

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 19th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	32	...	5
" Kurrachee ...	...	48	...	3
" Madras.....	...	52	...	4

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 18.

10 p.m.	81·8

MONDAY, MAY 19.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	86·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOBART—April 28, at Tunbridge Wells, wife of R T Hobart (late H M Bengal Civil Service), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEARD—DUDFIELD—April 27, at St Giles's Camberwell, Henry Goodlake Beard, India Office, to Eleanor Lucy Dudfield.

GREENE—SAGE—April 24, at St Margaret's, Westminster George Greene, of Belfast, to Charlotte Annie, daughter of late R P Sage, of Jessore, Bengal.

DEATHS.

CARMICHAEL-SMITH—April 29, at Royal crescent, Maj Genl G M Carmichael Smyth, late 3rd Bengal Cavalry, H E I C S, aged 87.

CHAMBERS—April 29, at Colville-road, W, Maj-Gen R Y Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps (retired), aged 60.

COLE—April 23, at Eastbourne, William Turney Cole, Esq, of Kurrachee, late H E I C S, aged 71.

COLQUHOUN—April 25, at St Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, Archibald Colquhoun, late Surg 3rd Bengal Cavalry, H E I C S, aged 81.

DOVE—April 25, at Bayswater, Agnes Elizabeth, daughter of late Charles Kemp Dove, formerly Postmaster-Genl of Bengal, aged 32.

INGRAM—April 28, at Westbourne park-villas, Marion Isabella, widow of late Capt J W Ingram, Bengal Service, aged 83.

VIBART—April 23, Maj M J Vibart, late of the Bengal Artillery.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EATON—May 7, at Asansol, the wife of J N A Eaton, District Engineer, B N Railway, of a son.

JOHNSTON—May 7, at Cherat, the wife of Captain R Johnston, A P D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAYLISS—MACDONALD—May 15, at St Thomas's, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, assisted by the Rev Father Lobert, Eustace Grenville Bayliss, Captain, 1st East Surrey Regiment, son of John Bayliss, Esq, Kingston-on-Thames, to Charlotte, daughter of Lachlan Mackinnon Macdonald, Esq, Skaebost, Isle of Skye.

DEATH.

SULLIVAN—May 12, at Rajahmundry, Constance Mary (May), daughter of Mr and Mrs W J A Sullivan, aged 2 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1890.

THERE is so often a want of staying power in movements originating in this country that we should scarcely like to count upon any large results following upon the endeavours that has been made in Poona to bring about a revival of the industries of India. The undertaking, if anything is to come of it, will be an arduous one, as the promoters will learn when they endeavour to discuss, in what is termed "an industrial conference of the Empire," the problem which on a small scale seems to have been considered in Poona the other day. The movement, nevertheless, deserves sympathy on more grounds than one. Those who care to compare it with political enterprises of which much more has been heard will do it justice in acknowledging that it is a genuinely spontaneous undertaking, which has had no help from the outside, and for which, whether success or failure attach to it, the public will be indebted to a number of gentlemen of the Mahratta capital. Public opinion in the Deccan had been prepared for it by the dissemination of a pamphlet in which with much ability and at great length a writer whose name is not unknown to our readers discussed at length the economic situation of the country. We have had candidly to admit that beyond the care and sincerity with which the writer put forward his case, there was little in the pamphlet that we could approve of. His demonstration was an embodiment of the economic hopelessness that breathes through the writings of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. Hyndemann, and others of that school. But it arrested attention; it showed that there was a good deal beside political reforms that the thinking portion of the native community might interest itself with, and it stirred public opinion in the Deccan to an unwonted interest in questions that had been by no means over-discussed. The pamphlet, which we reviewed on more than one occasion, did service also in enabling friendly outsiders to indicate what was defective in the attitude of native publicists towards economic questions. There was something more than a bias towards protectionism, and there were expectations of State help which were not only beyond realisation, but which would have led to harm had they been realised.

But even if the movement bristled with economic heresy so much the more reason would there be for not leaving it to itself. There have been so few opportunities in Native society for the discussion of economic and industrial questions, that even heresy itself may be welcomed when it is proclaimed where it can be answered. The ways and means by which the revival is to brought about have not yet been indicated. But our neighbours in Poona are not confining themselves to abstract declarations of their faith in the dawn of a better day for Indian industries. Shortly before Lord Reay left Poona they induced his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of an Industrial Museum, the constitution of which has been drawn up with no little care. One might think indeed from the programme of the promoters that they had been studying the scheme of the Imperial Institute at Kensington, and had transferred it on a reduced scale to Poona. There is to be an Export Branch and an Import Branch. In the former patterns of articles manufactured in all parts of the Indian Empire will be shown, and samples of the raw materials employed in indigenous industry will be exhibited. The Import Branch will serve its best purpose, we should imagine if it holds up to the native workman ideals of industrial excellence to which he may endeavour to make his own productions conform. It is only in that sense that that part of the Museum can be of much value. There is to be also an Information Branch, for the benefit of Indian producers who wish to export their goods. An elaborate programme has been drawn up of the services which this part of the Museum is expected to render to local industry. The project, it will be seen, is not without ambition, and as a lakh of rupees will be required to set it working, those who have devised it have got their work cut out. Their belief in the efficacy of trade museums seems to have been warmly encouraged by Lord Reay, whose cosmopolitan sympathies led him to tell Poona that in providing itself with this Museum it would only be doing what nearly every German town had already done for itself. In Poona, of course, it would have been scarcely becoming for the late Governor to ask whether the promoters had chosen the best place in India for the demonstration of the industrial activities of the country. But the suggestion does force itself upon the mind, and if Poona had not a clear vested right to have the Museum in her midst we might have objected that the Museum would be farther from Bombay than the Imperial Institute at Kensington will be from the City of London. Nor will we say anything more in disparagement of the idea of a trade museum than that such institutions have usually done good work only in large industrial and commercial centres.

The project, indeed, seems to us to be more commendable for the new spirit that it exhibits than for any large tangible results that may be expected to flow from it. If we urge the promoters not to think too much of it, it is only so that the energy that they have shown in setting their scheme on foot may take form in other directions. For example, they ought not to be above undertaking the humble function of introducing to the market the products of the domestic industries which are plied in many out-of-the-way corners of the country, and for which a much greater demand would arise if they were brought more easily within the reach of traders and the public. Now and again a specimen of some little known but choice work is rescued from the obscurity of a village far away from the railway, and nothing is wanted but notoriety and an easily available counter to secure it ready and constant sale. Much of the Indian silver-work is the product of domestic industry on the humblest scale, and the trade in it is restricted by the difficulty of putting it upon any other than the nearest local market. These are small opportunities for encouraging the industrial revival that the Poona Conference asks for, but we do not see yet how anything like a revival on a large scale is to be brought about in, at all events, the earlier stages of the movement. It will be said, of course, that conferences, even if they lead to museums, do not lead to the organization of great industries. This is true enough; but a public opinion has to be created upon this matter amongst the class who can practically help to give diversity to the character of Indian industry. Instead of lamenting the "drain" of money from India—which is, after all, for value received—in interest on the English capital invested here, people should be brought to recognize that Indian capitalists by their own indifference to the industrial use of capital have contributed largely to the drain. Cotton mills and jute mills apart, there are scarcely any of the greater industrial ventures of our time in which native capitalists have invested largely. This is a fact for which the Brahmins of the Deccan, who are not capitalists in any large sense, are not responsible; but if they have influence with their countrymen in things temporal, as they have in things spiritual, the shortcoming is one upon which they may profitably expend their eloquence. Meanwhile, are there no humble but practical beginnings to which they can address themselves? The movement has taken its start in a locality noted rather for its intellectual than its material affluence, and an Industrial Conference at Poona, we should expect, will for a long time to come find money an easier subject of discussion than of investment. Has the co-operative movement of Lancashire, with all that it exhibits in the way of profitable production by small capitalists, no lessons for a community anxious to develop its industries, but not quite certain where to find capital commensurate with its ambition?

A good deal of attention has been directed lately to the extent to which the Australian Colonies are becoming indebted. The whole of the Colonies have drawn freely upon the English money market, the railways, and a great part of the public works, having been constructed out of money borrowed in London by the various Governments. The total public debt of Australasia is now reckoned at one hundred and eighty millions, to say nothing of share capital held in England, and money advanced in mortgages and loans, which is estimated at another one hundred and twenty millions. The readiness with which the Colonial administrations send to England for loans is sometimes censured as one of the vices of democracy. The "man in the street" is credited with ruling everything, and it is supposed to be to the interest of this same "man in the street" that money should be spent freely by the Public Works Department, for in that way trade is encouraged and wages are kept up. Doubtless there is a good deal to be said for this explanation of the state of affairs. A Melbourne correspondent of the *Economist* indicates two directions from which pressure is exerted upon the Government to spend money, when he says that the working classes will complain if railway enterprise, is materially contracted, and the landholders, who obtained nearly £1,400,000 more for the land required under the Railway Act of 1884 than was estimated, will exert their strength to keep construction at a high level. Doubtless that is so, and as we learn that the Victorian Railways are expected to show a deficit of a quarter of a million sterling upon the current year, it is obvious that the Government need to keep their railway expenditure carefully under control. At the same time critics of Australian indebtedness seem to forget that the Colonies have a valuable asset for the greater part at all events of the money that they have borrowed for public works. The railways in all the Colonies are state property. Few of them earn enough to pay the full interest upon the capital laid out upon them, and the Government hold the same position in regard to them that the Government of India hold in regard to Guaranteed Railway Companies who are not earning up to the interest guaranteed. But in both cases a mistake is made when the railway is looked upon simply as an investment. The Government, through their interest in the land, derive an indirect profit which is not shown in the earnings of the railway. The best way, in fact, to realise the financial value of a state railway is to imagine what the value of the land that it passes through would have been had no railway been run through it. The suggestion has been made that granting all this, Australia should diminish the drain upon her resources by borrowing at home instead of going to England for her loans. We hear a good deal in India of the evils of a financial "drain"; but money, like any other commodity, must be bought in the cheapest market and sold in the dearest. Only the other day New South Wales invited tenders in London for a three-and-a-half per cent. loan at a minimum price of issue of a hundred, and though Colonial securities are not yet amongst the securities in which English trust funds are allowed to be invested, we have no doubt the loan has been fully covered. The New South Wales Government could certainly not have done as well had it asked for the money in Sydney or Melbourne, where people find it so easy to get a safe seven to eight per cent. on good security, the three and a half per cent. would not tempt them. At the same time there seems to be good reason for caution even in prosperous Australia, where people have to pay for their mistake if they rush too eagerly after wealth. The *Economist's* correspondent gives a rather gloomy account of the result of the company boom of 1888, when numerous private concerns were converted into limited liability companies, the vendors guaranteeing the dividends. Three cases are mentioned in which the profits of the first year did not come up to the guarantee, and we are told that the root of the failure to realise the guaranteed profits lay in most cases in the extravagant ideas which prevailed as to the value of real estate. But there is nothing in the episode but what might be expected in the development of a young and growing community, and it detracts in no degree from the soundness which in the opinion of most careful observers characterises the financial condition of the Australian Colonies.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S retirement from political life has come in fit sequence to the sorry figure which his cause cut at the Municipal elections in Paris three weeks ago. They carried only one election out of twenty-one, and in the second ballots they did as badly, so that Boulangism, which was to rescue France from adventurers so that another set of adventurers might rule over her, has five per cent. of the seats in the Paris Municipal Council, and ten per cent. in the Chamber. It is certain, moreover, that if the larger battle were to be fought over again, the Boulangists would be in at least as bad a plight in the Chamber as in the Paris Council. The hopelessness of the Boulangist enterprize, however, can best be realized if their position is compared with what it was little more than six months since. General Boulanger himself had been elected a deputy by nearly a quarter of a million votes, and in the general elections last autumn his followers polled more than half the aggregate Parisian vote. An enterprize like that of Boulanger cannot survive vicissitudes of this sort, for it has nothing to live on if it cannot point to success as a proof that it responds to a national aspiration. That Boulangism must be "hard up" in more senses than one is evident when it has to ally itself in order to catch Paris votes with the undiluted communism of the Blanqui sect. Even the Royalists and the Bonapartists will have nothing to do with it in these days, and now that it has been deserted in the quarters in which it used to be strongest, there is nothing for it to do but to hide itself as quickly as it can, and get itself forgotten with all decent speed. It is only the dead who never come back, and Louis Napoleon's adventures will for ever warn us against declaring any cause in France to be quite beyond hope of recovery. But if Boulanger is heard of again it will be only because the Republic has been guilty of follies greater than any which its worst enemies have as yet imputed to it.

THE *Athenæum* is not quite correct in announcing that the selections from the records of the Indian Foreign Office, dealing with the Hastings period, have just been published in India. Mr. Forrest's work upon them is completed, but his three volumes will not be ready for publication until the Secretary of State is officially in possession of them. Our literary contemporary is right, however, in saying that the volumes are likely to prove exceedingly interesting. The interest in Hastings that has recently been revived by Sir Alfred Lyall's admirable monograph will be sustained by Mr. Forrest's volumes, in which a good deal of matter of first-rate importance will be found.

EXCHANGE yesterday reached a higher point than it has touched for more than three years, the demand rate being 1s. 6 1-16d. This is higher than any rate since that of the last week of January, 1887, when it was 1s. 6 5/32d.

YESTERDAY was the day fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for the election of a councillor, to fill a casual vacancy in the Fort ward created by the resignation of Mr. K. M. Shroff; and up to 5 p.m. the following two nominations were received at the chief Municipal office :—Dr. Nanabhai Nowrojee Katrak, nominated by Mr. R. D. Setna, and seconded by Mr. Rupsing Muthuradas; also nominated by Mr. Ratanchund Vanmali and seconded by Mr. Dharamsey Natronjee; and Dr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, nominated by Sir Henry Morland and seconded by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. This being a contested election, the Municipal Commissioner has fixed the poll to be taken on the 26th inst. at the chief Municipal office.

THE *Mahratta* announces that H. E. the Governor is pleased to accede to the request of the Provincial Conference to receive a deputation. The deputation will wait upon Lord Harris soon after Government removes to Poona in June with an address of welcome. This address will state at some length the wants and wishes of the people of the whole province.

THE papers announced that Prince Albert Victor is about to take up his residence in the late Duchess of Cambridge's house in St. James's Palace; but I shall be surprised, says Mr. Labouchere, if he goes to live there until next year, for the internal alterations of the apartments (which are to be entirely reconstructed) have scarcely been commenced, and the whole place is dismantled.

BY the way, observes Mr. Labouchere, it was only last week that I referred to the contemptible piece of parsimony recently perpetrated by the order withdrawing from naval officers the privilege of sending their wives by troop-ships. Although this order was promulgated a month or two ago, Lady Fremantle, wife of the Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian Station, arrived from Bombay last Thursday among the passengers by the Crocodile. Has the justly obnoxious order been withdrawn already? Or is the privilege, which is denied to junior officers with small pay, specially conferred upon Commanders-in-Chief with ample allowances and copious perquisites?

THE Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, in the course of his judgment in a *cause celebre* recently heard before him, animadverted strongly on the fact that certain counsel representing the defendant, had failed to appear in the court below because their fees were not duly paid. "It was wrong," he said, "to abandon a person to his fate just because counsels' fees were not forthcoming." But if this be "wrong," writes *Truth*, I wonder what adjective the Chief Justice would apply to the conduct of those barristers in this country who not unfrequently "abandon their clients to their fate" even when fees, and heavy ones, too, *have* been forthcoming.

THE following is the account of the Simla fire which was sent to the *World* :—"Simla is on fire just now, and they are 'putting it out' with the water which has been stored for the summer, so that the inhabitants will have to drink wine and bathe in soda-water from Umballa about the beginning of June. The fire has made a clean sweep of the new market, the old theatre, and the native shops just below the church. The latter is said to have been 'threatened,' but I doubt the story, though there was a high wind blowing."

MR. BRADLAUGH'S attempt to make a parliamentary question of the Jessore ryots' disputes with the planters, about indigo-growing contracts, prompts the Calcutta native paper, *Hope*, to remark :—"The Congress and other political associations of the country count so many rich and able lawyers in their ranks, that for the agitators to have appealed to Mr. Bradlaugh to ventilate the Jessore ryots' case in England before they asked the Ghoses, Boses, Bonnerjees, and Banerjees to fight it out in India, is only another proof of the complete hollowness of our agitation. Nothing could more clearly show that this agitation exists more for making noise to advertise the agitators than for substantial work to help the people."

Piccadilly of this week tells a story which has the one failing of being too good. It is said to refer to a young man, not a hundred degrees removed from succession to the throne, and is to the effect that he was taking part in one of those mild intellectual games that drawing-room misses dearly love, and he was asked to write down the name of some heroine in history. Being slightly nonplused by this call on his brain-powers, he was prompted by a young lady near him, who suggested Jeanne d'Arc. The name was written and handed in, and was subsequently discovered to read "Jane Dark."

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT AND THE EGYPTIAN COURTS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

A Cairo correspondent wires: Mr. Justice Scott has come to the conclusion that it is unnecessary to change the judicial system of Egypt, but will propose that Government shall guarantee the perfect freedom of the courts and the fitness of the judges for the offices to which they are appointed.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 19.

Latest advices from Puerto Alegre state that the troops have joined the citizens in their rebellion against the Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GROUNDING OF THE MAIL STEAMER DACCA.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Queensland mail steamer Dacca, outward bound to Brisbane, which left London on the 30th ultimo, grounded on Daedalus Reef, in the Red Sea, on the 16th instant, and sank.

The crew and passengers were saved, and arrived at Suez yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here at noon of Sunday.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The Italian Steamer Raffaele Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 11th at noon, arrived here on the 17th noon.

COLOMBO, MAY 19.

Mail Steamer Canton, from China arrived.
H. M. S. Pigeon sailed for Trincomalee.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON IN BOMBAY.

His EXCELLENCY SIR E. A. HAVELOCK, the newly-appointed Governor of Ceylon, accompanied by Lady Havelock and their daughter, arrived by the mail steamer yesterday morning. His Excellency drove to the Esplanade Hotel, where he will remain till to-day. He leaves Bombay for Poona by the mail train to-day, and from Poona he will proceed to Mahableshwar to see his Excellency Lord Harris. He will make a brief stay at Mahableshwar, and will embark for Ceylon on Thursday next.

THE Court officials at Darmstadt were nearly driven out of their wits, by the requisitions of the Queen's Indian servants, writes *Truth*, for these domestics always demand entirely separate accommodation both for living and sleeping, and also a separate kitchen. It was difficult enough to provide quarters for the Queen and her suite, the German Emperor, and the Empress Frederick, as the palaces at Darmstadt are not numerous, nor, with the exception of the Residenz-Schloss (most of which has been converted into a museum and picture-gallery), very large, and, as every available room had been appropriated, it was ultimately decided to empty one of the large conservatories in the Schloss gardens of its contents, and fit it up for the Indian servants.

SOME time ago an amusing little anecdote was related about the German Crown Prince whilst having a lesson in grammar from his tutor. One is now being told about the second son of the Imperial couple, Prince Eitel Fritz. The Emperor is exceedingly strict about his son's behaviour at table. The other day little Prince Eitel Fritz, using his fingers instead of his knife and fork, was corrected by his father several times to no purpose. At last the Emperor's patience was exhausted, and he said, "Children who eat with their fingers are like little dogs that hold their food with their paws. If you use your fingers again you must go under the table, the proper place for little dogs." The little Prince did his utmost not to forget this time, and used his knife and fork like a man; but all at once he forgot again and began using his fingers. "March under the table," said his father. Prince Eitel Fritz crept under as bidden. After a little while the Emperor, thinking the Prince very quiet, lifted up the tablecloth and peered underneath There sat little Prince Eitel Fritz undressed. His father asked him what he meant by undressing himself. The child answered, "Little dogs don't wear clothes; they only have skin!"

A VIENNA correspondent writes:—Some incorrect details have been published as to the operation performed on the chief consort of the Shah, who is still residing at the Persian Legation in Vienna. Her Majesty is suffering from primary glaucoma, a disease which generally occurs in advanced age, and which is caused by degenerative processes of the blood-vessels of the eye. The disease began four years ago, and the right eye has been completely destroyed by it. It was to save the left eye that the journey to Vienna was undertaken, and the operation which the illustrious lady has undergone is that of iridectomy, which consists in an excision of parts of the iris. Chloroform was administered, and, so far as can be judged at present, the operation performed by Professors Mauthner and Fuchs was successful. Sight has been restored to the left eye, which was nearly blind, and the wound is healing; but some weeks must elapse before the chances of a complete cure can be estimated. Meanwhile the doctors have prescribed complete rest and quiet for the patient, and it is said that these *desiderata* are not too easy to obtain, owing to the affectionate officiousness of her Majesty's suit, which consists of four ladies, three gentlemen, a body physician, and four eunuchs. Dr. Pollak, of Vienna, who was formerly physician to the Shah, remains in daily attendance on the Sultana, who, it is said, will remain the guest of Neriman Khan, the Persian Minister, during the whole of her stay in Vienna. Several telegrams are exchanged every day between the Shah and his consort.

AN American paper recently publisheda somewhat uncharitable criticism which it was alleged Mdme. Patti has uttered against Mrs. Kendal. The matter having been communicated to Mrs. Kendal at San Francisco, that lady at once addressed the New York press as follows:—"I can scarcely believe," said Mrs. Kendal, "that Mdme. Patti said these harsh things of me, and rather look upon it as the licence of an over-zealous reporter. I do not know Mdme. Patti personally, but I know that she is a nice little woman and a great singer. She appears to be very hard on me. She does not know me personally, and therefore is mistaken in her impression I never criticise members of my own sex, especially those in the profession; nor am I aware that I ever made a parade of my goodness, which is nothing out of the common. The world has done that for me. I make it a rule never to speak of those of my sex in the theatrical profession. People say I have, but they cannot prove it. No one who knows me would say what Mdme. Patti is quoted as having said. I have frequently had many harsh things said of me by those who do not know me. Patti is beautiful, rich, and the finest singer in the world, and certainly has no cause for professional jealousy." Mdme. Patti has also taken the subject up, and has couched her contradiction in the following terms:—"I have never in my life had anything to say about Mrs. Kendal! It is a falsehood made out of whole cloth. I could not speak so meanly of any one. I am disgusted with the reporters, and I shall hereafter deny myself to the members of the press."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 2.

THE three leading events of the week, the arrival of Mr. Stanley, the collapse of the opposition to the Irish Land Bill, and the international demonstration in favour of the eight hours' system, have not profoundly excited the public mind. Mr. Stanley's reception at Victoria Station was worthy of the man and of the occasion, but the cares of authorship have since kept the distinguished traveller almost a prisoner, and so far the people of London have not had an opportunity of showing their estimation of his pluck. This evening under most favourable circumstances, Mr. Stanley makes his first public appearance since his return to England, and henceforward for some weeks to come our newspapers will be full of the sayings and doings of the great man. Disappointed in their attempts to interview Mr. Stanley, journalists are discussing the probabilities of his receiving a title from her Majesty. It seems to be taken for granted that Mr. Stanley is quite willing to become by naturalization once more a British subject, but there are reasons not unattended with American copyright why he should at all events defer that step for some little time to come. A delicate point has been raised. Supposed that the Queen should think the peerage requires another Lord Stanley, and wish to confer the honour of a barony upon the African explorer, could she do it when his name is not Stanley but Rowlands? If that were the only difficulty, it could soon be—if indeed it has not already been—overcome. A man can, of course, legally change his name almost as easily as he can change a five-pound note. The case of the eminent tragedian of the Lyceum is referred to as a precedent. "Mr. Irving" refused, or is believed to have refused, a knighthood on the ground that his name was Brodribb, not Irving. However, we do not know for certain whether Mr. Stanley wants a title, and whether, if he does, his desire will be gratified. His friends say that he despises such vanities. Perhaps they are right. Whether they are, or not, it may be hoped that he will not be created a peer. There is no scarcity of hereditary legislators, and Mr. Stanley's mode of making his influence felt among savage tribes, perfectly legitimate though it may be, does not *per se* specially fit him to assist in moulding English legislation.

With regard to the Land Bill, papers like the *St. James's Gazette* are perfectly justified in saying that the result of the division last night has exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine supporters of the Government. The Ministerial majority is at least ten votes larger than was expected by the other side. The fact is there has been no real fight in the Opposition. As I have said from the first, the only thing the Government had to fear was the discontent of a section of their own supporters, and that in the end did not prove to be serious. If there are two men who are sorry they spoke, they ought to be Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain. Of the two Mr. Chamberlain probably has the most cause to regret his intervention, for he has only succeeded in angering his own political friends without in the least conciliating his enemies. The disorganization of the Opposition partly arises, I suppose, from the apathy of the constituencies. The secretary of a leading political organization on the Gladstonian side told me to-day that he never remembered anything equal to the indifference existing at the present moment. He attributes it not to any reaction in favour of the Government, but to the fact that the country has made up its mind about Ireland, and does not want to hear any more about the Irish question until the General Election. There are signs that Mr. Parnell is losing his influence with the Irish Parliamentary party, and this has been particularly marked since his conspicuous failure last week. A strong feeling exists among some of his followers that a more aggressive attitude towards the Government ought to be taken up, and Mr. Dillon, who is in touch with the American subscribers to the Irish Parliamentary Fund is, I hear, one of the malcontents. Things must be bad when the *Star* admits, as it does this evening, that the debate on the second reading of what it goes on calling the Idiot Bill was marked by an extraordinary lack of cohesion.

The labour demonstration hardly affected us in London. There was a small procession, but nobody would have known anything about it if Scotland Yard had not on Wednesday covered the dead walls of the town with great placards forbidding assemblies of persons in certain thoroughfares. This is the most serious—perhaps the only serious—mistake Mr. Monro has made since he became Commissioner of Police. The London demand for eight hours' work, eight hours' play, and eight shillings a day, has been deferred until Sunday, when if the weather is as fine as it is to-day, the Park will be crowded. But there will be no breach of the peace.

Mr. Malabari is living quietly in lodgings in a rather remote western district of the metropolis. The voyage seems to have done him good, but he is far from being strong, and some of his friends recommend him to escape for a time at least from the allurements of lion-hunting hostesses. In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of his health, he has not been going about very much. But Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., captured him the other evening. He has paid one visit to the House of Commons, where Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., introduced him to the Under-Secretary of State for India. Mr. Malabari had ten minutes' talk with Sir John Gorst, and hopes to have a longer interview with the right hon. gentleman on a future occasion.

It is rumoured that we shall not have the pleasure of seeing much of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and his Maharanee. If what I hear be true, his Highness has the same feelings towards London as the reverend gentleman in "The Private Secretary," and the Thakore prefers the comparative quietude of Edinburgh to the incessant rush of the metropolis. Even if the Thakore were not a man of retiring habits he must have had his fill and more than his fill of the delights of London society, when he assisted, as one of the representatives of the Kathiawar princes, in the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee.

The Indian delegates seem to have created a considerable impression in Wales. At Swansea, where the principal speakers were Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee and Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, the chair was occupied by the Mayor of the borough, and the proceedings, according to the Conservative *Mail*, were unanimous. At Cardiff Mr. Hume also spoke at some length. Here the principal feature seems to have been the reading of a letter from the Parliamentary representative of the town, Sir E. J. Reed (a member of Mr. Gladstone's last administration), in the course of which the writer announces his intention of voting for Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment to the India Office Bill. Sir Edward Reed is satisfied that "with Lord Dufferin's very definite and deliberately formed views before him," Viscount Cross made a grave mistake in not providing for election in his measure. I understand that Sir E. Reed is not the only ex-official who has intimated his intention of supporting the junior member for Northampton. Mr. Herbert Gladstone seems to have changed his views since he contributed an article to one of the monthly reviews on returning from India. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is now converted to the introduction of the elective principle.

There are some experienced Parliamentary hands—Mr. Bradlaugh, I believe, is not one of their number—who consider it doubtful if the second reading of Lord Cross's Bill will ever be reached this Session. Mr. Bradlaugh's present idea is that the next stage may be reached before the Whitsuntide recess; but until we know what progress is likely to be made with the other measures of the Government it would be hazardous to speculate on the chances of the Councils Bill. *A propos* of the agitation now being carried on in the English constituencies I am told that the proposed demonstration in South Wales will be entirely due to the effect created by Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's eloquence at Cardiff on Tuesday. Ten federated associations are to take part in the affair, which with the special excursion trains from different parts of the Principality, promises to bear a strong resemblance to one of those huge gatherings associated with the name of Mr. Schnadhorst. Although I see that the speakers describe the movement as a non-party one that has not prevented the delegates from accepting the invitation of the Committee of the Manchester Reform Club. Mr. Hume and his friends would probably say that the reason why they are not going to speak at the Manchester Conservative Club is because they have not been invited to do so. Hitherto the Conservatives, with the notable exception of Mr. Pincott, who has another article on the Congress in this month's *National Review*, have held aloof from the meetings addressed by the delegates.

The well-known London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, Mr. G. W. Smalley, who knows both Viscount Cross and Lord Reay, writes:—"One of the great Proconsuls of England, Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, is on his way home after five years' experience in ruling over 16,000,000 of people. He has during that period come into collision with the permanent officials in his own province, and with that august being who under the name of Lord Cross is Secretary of State for India. Hence, say his detractors, Lord Reay's administration is a failure. He may have been right or wrong in these two instances. I know not. But there is a presumption in favor of any Governor who takes his own line. Lord Reay admittedly has capacity, industry, and wide knowledge of affairs; possibly less knowledge of men. Beyond doubt he has governed honestly, and Lord Cross's disfavor does not prove that he has not governed wisely." Mr. Smalley might have gone a little further. With nine out of ten men who are not blinded by party prejudice the fact that your late Governor had come into collision with that "august being" Lord Cross would be almost conclusive evidence that the former was right. The noble viscount, who was made so much fun of by the distinguished cynic whose memory is piously cherished by so considerable a portion of honest people, has some admirable qualities, but his best friend would not say that he is an ideal Secretary of State. Nobody, perhaps, is more surprised than Lord Cross that he should be occupying his present position. It is known that he owes a great deal to Royal favour, and he would probably do better as a Court functionary than as the head of one of the most important departments of the State. He is amiable, worthy, and well-meaning, but deficient in imagination. Lord Reay may be the monster depicted by the zealous representative of an important Home journal, but it is impossible to make Englishmen think any the worse of a Governor because his public policy does not meet with the approval of the estimable provincial who has so much to do with the destinies of more than two-thirds of the population of the British Empire.

Public attention is again being called to the Crawford case by the publication of certain official documents relating to the recent inquiry, and by Mr. Bradlaugh's Parliamentary action. The "return" moved for by the hon. member at the commencement of the Session was issued on Monday. It professes to give copies of extracts from correspondence with the Supreme and the Bombay Governments, and covers upwards of ninety folio pages. Two days after Mr. Bradlaugh's question to Sir John Gorst as to the suppressed "notes, memorials, opinions, and reports," another but smaller Parliamentary paper containing two of the memorials referred to was sent out by the Government printers. The latter return was only moved for a fortnight ago and consists of a despatch, dated February 4, 1890, from the Government of India, forwarding the "humble memorials" of the late Commissioner of the Northern Division and the acting Commissioner of the Southern Division. The Viceroy and his colleagues admit having received similar memorials from three other members of the Civil Service. "We pointed out to these officers through the Bombay Government," says the Calcutta despatch, "the impropriety of the step taken by them in addressing memorials to her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding our action in a matter with which they are in no way personally concerned, and at a time when they must have become fully aware that the course taken by us was adopted after very careful consideration and with your lordship's entire approval. But as these memorials contain nothing with which your lordship and we ourselves have not already fully dealt, it seemed unnecessary that they should be forwarded for your lordship's information, and we, therefore, withheld them." Why an exception was made in favour of Messrs. Propert and Keyser, whose memorials were received later, is thus explained. "We forward Mr. Propert's, on account of the high position which he occupies, and Mr. Keyser's, both on account of his connection with the Crawford inquiry and because it contains the most forcible statement we have seen of the typical arguments which have been advanced against the action taken in the matter of the guarantee to the mamlatdars who inculpated themselves." The concluding sentences of Mr. Keyser's memorial are likely to make a marked impression here on all who read the papers—not a large number I fear. "Your memorialist," writes Mr. Keyser, "has now arrived at a period of his service when his seniority (and he trusts he may be pardoned for adding his previous record as an officer of zeal and capacity) would entitle him to look for one of the highest paid appointments under Government, and until now he hoped to serve until that reasonable expectation had been fulfilled. But your memorialist feels that he cannot render the same zealous service to Government as heretofore, when he is unable to defend it with conviction against those who might cast reflections on its methods of keeping promise s. Your memorialist, who has no other means except those provided by his official income, would therefore pray that your lordship would be graciously pleased to allow him to retire with such a proportionate pension (as was granted to Mr. G. H. D. Wilson) as he may have earned by his length of service." Those who did not agree with Viscount Cross's action in the Cambay case may be disposed to think Mr. Keyser rather cruel in his allusion to the unexpected generosity of the Secretary of State to Mr. Wilson

Mr. Bradlaugh has the second place at the evening sitting on Tuesday. Mr. Robert Reid, who is before Mr. Bradlaugh, with an academical motion on the acquisition of land by local authorities, thinks the discussion will not last long, but I should not be greatly surprised if the member for Northampton were shut out. If he does happen to be fortunate enough to bring the matter forward it will be interesting to see how the gentlemen below the gangway vote. When the question was originally introduced by Dr. Cameron, the feeling among the Radicals generally was that the mamlatdars ought to go. At that time the facts were not so well-known as they are now. A rather prominent Radical, the colleague of Mr. John Morley in the representation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, told me a few hours ago that he for one intended to vote for Mr. Bradlaugh's motion. Mr. Craig seemed even to think that the Government would recede from their present position and he willing to advise the Queen to disallow the Indemnity Act. I doubt very much if that is Mr. Bradlaugh's opinion. Since writing the above, I learn that Mr. Bradlaugh has decided not to attempt to propose his resolution next Tuesday. He is of opinion that the debate to be raised by Mr. Reid will occupy nearly, if not the whole of the sitting. Mr. Bradlaugh will immediately commence balloting for another day, and as he has four chances after Whitsuntide, he may still find an opportunity before the season closes of inviting the House of Commons to express its opinion on the question. I hear that one of the memorials withheld by the Government of India in the exercise of their discretion was written by Mr. Moore, and it is whispered that its tone was much stronger even that of Mr. Propert's emphatic protest.

The May number of the *Indian Magazine*, the organ of Miss Manning's excellent society, contains an interesting article from the pen of a Mahomedan law student, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, under the title of "Lady Harris and the Pardanushin Ladies of Bombay." It is pleasant to find a Moslem gentleman pleading so earnestly on behalf of the intellectual development of the too long neglected women of his race, and although some of his criticisms may be open to question, the tenour of his remarks generally as to the defects of the present system seem to be worthy of attention. Whatever may be the shortcoming of Government, the Moulvie has no misgivings as to the benevolent intentions of Lady Harris, whose arrival in Bombay he describes as "a godsend to the Parda-nushin ladies of that city."

THE CRAWFORD MAMLATDARS.

THE following correspondence relating to memorials from members of the Civil Service, as to the mamlatdars incriminated in the Crawford case, has been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Bradlaugh:—

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, No. 6 of 1890.

To Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Calcutta, 4th February 1890.

My Lord,—With reference to the correspondence ending with our despatch No. 36 (Judicial), dated 10th December 1889, we have the honour to inform your Lordship that we have received memorials addressed to you by three members of the Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency, in which they pray that the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to the Mamlatdars who gave evidence before the Crawford Commission, may not be departed from, and that the dismissed Mamlatdars may be reinstated.

We pointed out to these officers, through the Bombay Government, the impropriety of the step taken by them in addressing memorials to Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding our action in a matter with which they are in no way personally concerned, and at a time when they must have become fully aware that the course taken by us was adopted after very careful consideration, and with your Lordship's entire approval. But as these memorials contain nothing with which your Lordship and we ourselves have not already fully dealt, it seemed unnecessary that they should be forwarded for your Lordship's information, and we therefore withheld them.

3. We have, however, since received the accompanying memorials from Mr. W. H. Propert, Commissioner of the Northern Division, and Mr. Keyser, Magistrate and Collector of Satara, and we do not consider that these ought to be kept back from your Lordship. We forward Mr. Propert's, on account of the high position which he occupies, and Mr. Keyser's, both on account of his connection with the Crawford inquiry and because it contains the most forcible statement we have seen of the typical arguments which have been advanced against the action taken in the matter of the guarantee to the mamlatdars who inculpated themselves.—We have &c.,

(Sd.) LANSDOWNE, C. A. ELLIOTT,
G. CHESNEY, P. P. HUTCHINS,
A. R. SCOBLE, D. M. BARBOUR.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

The humble Memorial of William Henry Propert, Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

Respectfully Sheweth,—1. That your memorialist, who is now the oldest member of the Bombay Civil Service, arrived in this country just previous to the most critical period of Anglo-Indian history, namely in 1856, and has ever since been engaged in the executive administration of various districts in the Presidency of Bombay. He was selected very early in his career for a responsible and difficult post, and has therefore had an unusually long experience of practical district management. He has always lived in sympathy with the people, and, as a matter of fact, for some years he had but few chances of meeting his European brethren. He has ever studied the feelings and wants of the people, and the means of most readily influencing and governing them. Having stated his claims to your Lordship's attention, your memorialist will proceed to enter upon the subject of this representation, which he makes out of conviction and sense of duty.

2. Your memorialist as a British officer and gentleman cannot but feel astonished and pained on learning that it has been decided to punish some of the guaranteed witnesses in the Crawford case. It appears to your memorialist unjust and ungenerous to the last degree to take any notice whatever of the offences to which these witnesses confessed, when account is taken of the manner in which those confessions were recorded. Such procedure on the part of a dominant power towards a subject race appears to your memorialist unbecoming and impolitic, giving rise, as it does and will do, to the gravest misconception in quarters where the acts of Government should be above suspicion. Your memorialist fails to see why, if the removal from the service of some of the witnesses were considered necessary, it could not have been effected in some less public and objectionable manner, viz., by inducing the men to retire of their own accord.

Your memorialist questions the policy of depriving the local Government of the services of men who have shown themselves to be open to good influences, and who by their actual confessions give promise of future good conduct. His experience convinces him that the removal of the few witnessess selected for disgrace, will in no way cleanse the public service, and he fails to see that the Government method of differentiating the cases has succeeded in the least degree in discovering the really corrupt men, while from his knowledge of Native character and custom, he has no hesitation in pronouncing the dictum, that those who have paid must necessarily endeavour to recoup themselves, unfair and arbitrary.

4. Your memorialist finds it somewhat difficult to express his feelings regarding the breach of faith, in becoming language, so grievously does it affect British reputation and the prestige of Government. It offends against the first principle of Indian administration, and provides a theme to all who for any object are anxious to disturb the public mind. The officers of Government are filled with doubt, dismay and shame; the people with distrust and contempt. A breach of faith in high quarters may be likened to a poisonous seed which will surely flourish in Indian soil and bear plentiful crop of hurtful fruit.

5. None but district officers with the requisite experience can understand to what extent the work of administration is facilitated by the ready acceptance of responsibility on the part of those brought into contact with the people. Should, however, the district officers be forced to entertain the feeling that Government is likely to act in a fickle or irresolute manner, the consequence must and will be most deplorable. Now it appears to your memorialist that the breach of faith lately committed must assuredly have this demoralizing effect, and he ventures to think that the difficulties attending any exceptional political danger would be enormously enhanced thereby.

6. Your memorialist cannot think that your Lordship has fully realised the evil effects likely to follow an official breach of faith in a country where the people have not yet learnt to distinguish between the promise of a British officer and that of the Government he serves.

7. The limits which your memorialist has prescribed to himself do not permit him to go further into detail, but he trusts that his long service and experience will carry weight with your Lordship in the consideration of the suggestions he has now to make.

8. It is urgently necessary that the confidence, both of the public and the servants of Government, should be re-established as far as possible, and the British character for justice vindicated against the attacks now, with too much reason, levelled against it. This can only be done by observing the guarantee given by the Bombay Government in its entirety. Thus, a certain number of honest men would be preserved from unmerited disgrace, and one of the principal grounds of public discontent removed. It will not be difficult for your Lordship to direct such inquires as you may deem fit, for the purpose of removing from the service those officers who may be found to be really corrupt.

9. In conclusion, your memoralist, while trusting that your Lordship will grant him full credit for a desire to maintain the efficiency and purity of the public service, feels bound to state that he himself would have no hesitation whatever in carrying on the administration of that portion of the country confided to his charge, through the agency of the witnesses who have passed through the ordeal of the Crawford Commission.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

W. H. PROPERT, Bombay C. S.

1st January 1890.

[The text of Mr. Keyser's memorial will be published in tomorrow's *Gazette*.]

THE COTTON TRADE AT VERAVAL.

IT is a well-known fact that Kathiawar produces cotton in large quantities; but the petty ginners are in the habit of bringing their cotton into market mixed with sand and other objectionable articles, which practice is injurious to the buyers as well as to sellers in the end. The cotton merchants, however, will be glad to know that in order to put a stop to these dishonest practices the Diwan Saheb of Junagadh State has issued an order in the *Dastur al Amal* (Junagadh State gazette) that no cotton from the interior be allowed to pass without examination, and that a strict watch be kept at Veraval, the chief port of the Junagadh State. I believe there is a good field for European and other buyers at Veraval, where cotton is brought for sale in large quantities. The rate for cotton is mostly settled in korees per kandi, and the korees being reduced to rupees at a fixed rate of 100 korees for Rs. 28, they are paid by bills of exchange on Bombay at eight days after sight. This mode of paying will be found very convenient by the buyers.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

BEFORE Mr. M. H. Starling, the Commissioner, who proceeded to Bhownugger last week to take evidence in the case of Imperatrix (on the prosecution of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E.) *vs.* Brahmachari Madhwanand Sadanand, the Honourable Mr. J. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the accused. The two commissions in this case, one for the *viva voce* examination of a number of witnesses named by the defence, and the other for the examination on interrogatories of his Highness the Thakore Saheb and the Ranees and ladies of his household being duly opened a discussion took place as to how witnesses were to be summoned, and it was settled that on the Commissioner being furnished by Mr. Payne, for the accused, with a list of the persons intended to be called he would have summonses served on them through his Highness the Thakore Saheb. Mr. Payne stated that he could not then hand in such a list as he had not seen his client since his arrival that morning. The Commissioner was then, as had previously been arranged by the Commissioner with consent of both parties, adjourned until Monday, the 12th, at 10-30 a.m.

On the Commission being resumed Mr. Payne said that he was instructed to state that his client was not in a position to call any witnesses on this Commission.

Mr. Macpherson requested the Commissioner to ask Mr. Payne for the reasons for this change of front. The Commissioner accordingly did so.

Mr. Payne then withdrew, and consulted with his client, and on return Mr. Payne informed the Commissioner that he was instructed to state that the accused had been advised not to proceed with his defence of justification.

Mr. Macpherson requested the Commissioner to ask Mr. Payne if he would offer any explanation why the prosecution had been brought up to Bhownugger, apparently for no other purpose than to take part in a fiasco. Mr. Payne answered that the accused would offer any explanation which he might have to give in the High Court.

Mr. Macpherson requested the Commissioner to enquire of Mr. Payne whether he had any objection to the accused being questioned as to his reason for not offering evidence. Mr. Payne said that it should be left to the Judge who tried the case to decide whether the accused should be questioned on this point, and that the Commissioner had not any power to examine the accused. Mr. Macpherson requested the Commissioner to press Mr. Payne to answer whether he objected or not to the accused being questioned. The Commissioner then requested Mr Payne to say if he objected or not.

Mr. Payne: The above is my answer.

Mr. Macpherson asked the Commissioner whether, having regard to the obviously guarded tone of Mr. Payne's statement the Commissioner would not question the accused as to the reasons of not offering any evidence.

Mr. Payne strongly objected to the Commissioner exercising any discretion beyond the power given to him under the commission.

The Commissioner drew Mr. Payne's attention to his first statement that he was not in a position to call any evidence, and pointed out that Mr. Sims and Dr. Burjorjee, who were witnesses named in the commission, were present, and could be called as witnesses. The Commissioner added that Mr. Payne's first statement that his client was not in a position to call witnesses was ambiguous, having regard to his subsequent statement that the accused had been advised not to proceed with his defence of justification.

Mr. Payne said his first statement could be made clearer by altering the word "witnesses" therein, and substituting the words "evidence relevant to this case," so that it should read "his client was not in a position to call any evidence relevant to this case on this commission." Mr. Payne then informed the Commissioner in regard to the commission for examination of his Highness the Thakore Saheb on interrogatories that it was not intended to file any interrogatories.

The proceedings were then interpreted to the accused by Mr. Payne's clerk who (with the consent of the prosecution) was sworn as interpreter, and the accused made no remark. Both the commissions were then closed, and the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJ. A. G. WALKER, R.A., has been appointed to the staff for the inspection of warlike stores.

MAJ. A. CHALMER has been selected for the command of the 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

THE appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge has been conferred on Maj. A Davidson, K.R.R.C.

CAPT. H. C. O. PLUMER, York and Lancaster Regt., succeeds Capt. Colville, Rifle Brigade, as D.A.A.G. at Jersey on the 7th inst.

LIEUT. A. H. C. KENNEY-HERBERT, 1st Northampton Regt., has been appointed an Instructor at the Royal Military College.

THE Duke of Connaught will sail from Quebec for England on June 12, and may be expected in London about the end of June.

COL. F. G. E. WARREN, C. M. G., R. A., is about to vacate his appointment as Chief Secretary to Government in Cyprus and return to England.

LIEUT. G. R. LASCELLES, 2nd Bn. Royal Fus., has been appointed A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Harrison, K. C. B., commanding the Western District.

COL MILNE HOME will take over his new command at Exeter on May 7. As he will not be fifty-two until Sept. 25, he can retain the appointment for the full period of five years.

MAJ-GEN PHILIP SMITH, C B, has accepted the presidency of the Home District Tactical Society, in place of Maj-Gen Moncrieff, who has resigned, on taking command at the Curragh.

LIEUT-GEN R G LUARD will be retired from April 30 on a pension of £820 per annum after forty-five years' service. This will promote Col A Lambton, C B, and Maj-Gen Lyon-Fremantle.

COL H LE G GEARY, half-pay, late RA, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth, vice Maj-Gen W Stirling, CB, appointed Governor of the Royal Military Academy.

CAPT. R. G. BUCHANAN-RIDDELL, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, vice Capt. Hon. E. B. L. H. Stopford, Royal Irish Fus.

COL SIR F. DE WINTON, whose service in the Quartermaster-General's Department at the Horse Guards comes to a close in June, will return to South Africa for re-employment under the Colonial Office.

No regimental command becomes vacant in May under the limitation rule; but two officers, Royal Artillery, have to go to half-pay, *viz.* Cols. F. S. Le Grice and W. F. M. Hutchinson; and one of the Royal Engineers, Col. H. F. Turner.

COL. H. H. KITCHENER, second-in-command of the Egyptian Army, has arrived in England on three months' leave of absence. On his return to Cairo it is probable that Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, will proceed home.

LIEUT.-COL. W. S. HALDANE, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, has been appointed senior ordnance store officer at Malta, there relieving Col. J. C. Angell. Maj. R. F. N. Clarke has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-Col. W. S. Haldane at Weedon.

THERE will be no enforced retirement this month among General officers. Two Colonels will have to retire, *viz.*, P. A. Twynam, C. B., half-pay, late 15th Foot, on May 5 for age; and E. B. Hutton, half-pay, late Royal Dragoons, on May 20, for non-employment.

THE Crocodile, Capt. Evans, which arrived at Portsmouth on April 24 from India, took home 49 officers, 858 men, 67 women, and 161 children. Four deaths occurred on board during the homeward voyage—viz., those of Gunner C. Taylor, Southern Div. R.A.; Driver J. Murray, 60th Field Battery; Private Guy, 1st Hampshire Regt.; and Private G. Carter, 2nd King's Own Yorkshire L.I. A number of curious Burmese guns were brought home for exhibition in London. The ship was delayed by fogs off Cape Finisterre.

IN consequence of the difficulty of getting officers to volunteer for service in the unhealthy climate of the West African settlements, the War Office has issued a circular which states that the tour of service is for one year only, which counts as an ordinary foreign tour, that each complete year reckons as two for voluntary retirement and retired pay, that in the event of an officer being invalided broken periods also reckon double, and that after the completion of a tour on the coast officers are entitled to leave varying from six to twelve months. Extra inducements in regard to pay are also offered.

THE Secretary of State for War has called for another report upon the case of Major Sheil, R.A. It is to be hoped that before the case of Mitchell *vs.* Regina comes on next week he will also call for a further report on that case, and not allow it to come before the Lords of Appeal. If a military court of inquiry were held to assist the Secretary of State for War in inquiring into such cases, the public service might be greatly benefited; such a court should be composed of field officers on the retired list, who are independent of the War Office, and free from local prejudice—*Broad Arrow*.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

THE Select Committee on the working of the Marchandise Marks Act met again on Wednesday, 30th ult., Baron Henry de Worms presiding. Mr. C. Hobson, of Sheffield, president of the Federated Trades Council, a body numbering 20,000 members and representing all local trades, said that the Act had been more beneficial in preventing goods being imported with fraudulent trade marks than in preventing them being subsequently marked with false marks. He would have every article marked with the place of origin. Although, at first, it might interfere with the ordinary course of trade, it would ultimately benefit it by creating confidence, and would tend to diminish the number of middlemen. At present the law did not prevent foreign goods marked with an English maker's name being sold. That was done in England after importation. He thought that the Government ought to undertake the prosecution in such cases, as private persons hesitated to do it. The Public Prosecutor would be the most suitable person to prosecute, and the local chief constables would furnish him with evidence. The witness submitted cutlery marked "best" which he said was the very worst that could be made. There was no objection to free competition with foreign countries if the name of the country was distinctly stated. Further, as to English goods, he thought the town of manufacture and the name of the manufacturer should be stated. He would have Sheffield goods protected against Birmingham goods to that extent. If a small manufacturer persisted in putting his name on his goods and sent out good articles, he gradually rose; but if he did not put his name on he never would rise. In answer to the chairman, he said that he did not think that a provision that a small master should stamp his goods with his own name would virtually stamp out the small master altogether. He thought it would improve his position, and that the large firms would sell his goods if he made first-class goods. If he did not he would have to become a mere workman. Mr. Rowson, a representative of the Liverpool Watchmakers' Association, stated that the Act did not prevent watch movements of foreign manufacture being placed in cases which received the English hall-mark, and he wished for further restriction. Mr. T. B. Hewett, Prescott; Mr. Newsome, Coventry; and Mr. S. Brooks, Clerkenwell, also gave evidence on the watch question, advocating Government prosecutions, and the committee adjourned until the following Wednesday.

Sir W. H. Houldsworth on the subject of the "*Times* and Bimetallism" writes as follows to the *Manchester Guardian*: "Sir,—Facts are stronger than arguments. The *Times* has for months been contending in its leading articles that fluctuations in the gold price of silver produce no effect upon the trade between gold and silver using countries, and that bimetallists are quite wrong when they attribute to currency causes any of the ups and downs which occur from time to time in the various markets here which supply India. But the *Times*' trade reports scatter these arguments to the winds. On Wednesday last the report from Manchester was: "The cloth market has again been checked by the sharp fall in silver since Friday, one of the consequences being that orders received from India as late as yesterday are cancelled to-day." In Monday's *Times* I find: "The business done in the cloth market yesterday was in some departments rather larger than was generally supposed, and showed some recovery from the effects produced on Tuesday by fluctuations in the silver market. Inquiry for India and China again shows signs of improvement. The American silver prospects seem to govern the tone of the market more than anything else for the present, and were the uncertainty on this subject less than it has been of late, buyers of goods would probably operate more freely." These statements speak for themselves. Either the *Times*' facts or the *Times*' arguments must be wrong. Both cannot be right. I hold to the facts, and maintain that they fully support the contentions of the bimetallists."

The report of the Queen Insurance Company for the year ending December 31 states that in the fire branch the premiums, less re-insurances, were £598,617, as compared with £587,350, and the losses, paid and outstanding, £361,750 or 60·43 per cent., as compared with £363,458, or 61·88 per cent. In the life branch 700 policies were issued for £224,490, yielding in new premiums £8,374. At the close of 1888 the life fund stood at £616,372 and has since been raised to £655,386. The profit balance is £197,721, and the directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent., tax free payable May 6, and a further bonus of 5 per cent., tax

EASTERN INFLUENCES AFFECTING THE ADVANCE IN SILVER.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says :—Though it is undeniable that the major influence in causing the upward movement in the price of silver has been the prospect of extended remonetisation in the United States, yet it is worthy of note that conditions in other parts of the world have tended in the same direction. For some months, as shown by the records in our columns, the gold premium fixed monthly by the Austro-Hungarian Ministries of Finance for the regulation of the payments of Customs duties has tended downwards. This has apparently been a consequence of the increased demand for Austrian dollars for Eastern Africa. At the same time there have been very marked indications of a scarcity of silver, not only in India, but also in China and Japan. In all these great markets trade has been checked during the closing months of last year and the early months of the present year by great stringency in the money markets. It is only to be expected that, with the progressive, commercial, and industrial development of all the countries and dependencies of the Far East, a constant increase in the demand for currency should be felt, and this demand is more and more becoming a demand for silver in the coined form. Too much importance can scarcely be attached to the report that throughout the most actively commercial districts of China coined silver is displacing sycee. A very remarkable symptom of the demand for silver as currency in the Far East is the fact that the price of Mexican dollars has again occasionally—in November last for instance—risen in the London market above the price of fine bar silver, a too much neglected illustration of the influence of monetisation, in raising the value of a metal. One undoubtedly strong influence in promoting the demand for silver in the Far East was the resumption of specie payments in that metal by Japan. The effect was not immediately felt, for two reasons—first, because the Government had accumulated large reserves of silver in readiness for resumption, and secondly, because the fall of prices, land values, and so on, which followed the gradual withdrawal and destruction of large quantities of depreciated paper paralysed enterprise in Japan for the time being. The case of Japan recently has been typical of the general position in the Far East. Starting afresh on a silver basis, after the temporary difficulties of resumption were adjusted, there has been an enormous development of industrial enterprise during the last two years in that remarkable country. Railways, cotton mills, electric lighting installations, and many other undertakings have been started with almost incredible rapidity. The result has been in Japan, as in India, a very stringent money market. Latterly there has been a drain of silver from Japan, which has of course tended to increase the stringency. No doubt this silver has gone largely to pay for imports of machinery for the mills, electric light installations, railway metals, and so on. It has, of course, not come to Europe, but has been diverted by the usual exchange processes to settle European accounts in the Straits Settlements, China, India, and elsewhere. We lately announced that the Japanese Government authorised the Bank of Japan to increase its issue of convertible notes in order to relieve the stringency. The latest mail from Yokohama brings additional interesting details. Financial men were speculating as to the probable extent of the new issue, some placing it at 20,000,000 dols., other as at 14,000,000 dols., and others at 7,000,000 dols. It appeared that the Bank held in specie upwards of 57,000,000 dols., against which it had the power to issue convertible notes. It had also the power to issue notes to the amount of 20,000,000 dols. above the amount of its specie reserve on the security of Government bonds, Exchequer bills, &c., which would, with the issue against the specie, make a total of 77,000,000 dols. The authorised extra issue of notes is over and above this sum, which is, of course, liable to contraction or expansion with the diminution or increase of the specie reserve ; and already within one week the Bank had issued about 1,500,000 dols. of such special notes. The cause and reality of the stringency may be gathered from the fact that the aggregate amount of the capital of the new companies started or extended during the last two years is 300,000,000 dols. Last year seventy-five companies, with an aggregate capital of upwards of 50,000,000 dols., were started in Tokio alone.

Now there is one very remarkable fact in connection with the monetary stringency in the Far East. Careful students of the silver question will have noticed that with the rapid rise in the value of silver in the London market under the influence of the prospective American legislation, the Bank rates in Bombay and Calcutta have promptly receded. In other words, we have this apparently paradoxical result—a rise in the gold value of silver accompanied by a cheapening of silver money in the great silver-using country. The phenomenon again illustrates the difference between metal as money and as a mere commodity, the failure to recognise which has led so many of our correspondents astray in discussing the currency question. It has been argued that whatever loss was imposed on Lancashire producers selling to India through the decline in the gold value of the rupee would tend to be adjusted by a flow of cheapened silver to India and a resultant rise of prices there in terms of silver in other words, that as the rupee declined from 2s. to 1s. 4d., more rupees would be given for English goods produced under a gold standard. So natural does this appear from a theoretical standpoint that some writers, in defiance of all facts and statistics, still maintain that it must have happened. Quite the reverse has happened. When silver first began to decline after the closing of the French Mint, there was, it is true, a strong flow of the metal to the East, the exports thither from this country alone jumping from an average of about 5,000,000*l.* (in round figures) per annum from 1873 to 1875 to about 11,000,000*l.* in 1876 and 17,000,000*l.* in 1877. But as it became apparent that the decline was likely to be continuous, the movement rapidly contracted, notwithstanding the greatly increased industrial development of the Far East consequent on the construction of railways, the opening of the Suez Canal, the opening up of China, and the establishment of the Mikado's Government in Japan. The reason is that capital will not move freely to the East so long as a continued divergence in the value of the metals forming respectively the monetary standards of India and Great Britain threatens the loss not only of the profits of investment, but of a portion of the capital itself when reconverted into gold. Hence it has happened that, far from the fall in the gold price of silver being followed by a rise in the silver prices of imports into India, Lancashire goods have actually been sold for a smaller number of rupees worth, say 1s. 4d., than of rupees worth 2s. The phenomenon has a bearing on the interesting question raised in our columns a few months ago by Sir Thomas Farrer. That distinguished economist argued that the general fall of prices was due to causes altogether apart from the relative scarcity or abundance of gold, and he contended that had not silver been cheapened in nearly equal proportion by the causes affecting commodities—increased facilities for distribution, diminished costs of production, and so on—the silver prices of commodities in the East would have fallen to a much greater extent than they had done. From this he inferred that were the rupee to be restored to the old 2s. gold rate the rupee prices of goods would fall proportionately. We opposed this opinion at the time and Sir Thomas admitted that there was some force in our argument. We now find the bank rates in India declining with the advance in the gold price of silver—a coincidence which suggests that a prospective continued advance in the gold price of silver tends to stimulate the shipment of silver in the Far East for investment, and for very obvious reasons. Now, according to accepted economic law, an increased abundance of silver in the Far East should tend to raise the silver prices of commodities there. Thus a rise in the gold price of silver, by giving confidence to the exporters of silver to the East, would tend to raise the silver prices of commodities in India—a result the reverse of that which Sir Thomas Farrer contended must happen, and diametrically opposed to very prevalent ideas on the subject.

MADAME PATTI is stated to have commenced an action against an American for the unauthorised production of her voice by means of the phonograph.

I HEAR, writes a London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, that the Church Missionary Society is about to publicly make a distinct and definite appeal for men to go to India. For some time past it has been felt that while Africa has had its full share of attention the needs of the vast populations of India have not been adequately responded to, and an effort is to be made to obtain reinforcements at once. The knowledge of Christian doctrine already acquired by many of the natives is held to be sufficient justification of the belief that with an augmented staff of workers a great ingathering of converts may be speedily looked for. The whole band of the Church Missionary Society's agents in India at present numbers only 163.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.
(From April 25 to May 1.)

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

F R S Collier (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall
C P Caspersz (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall
W B Gray, India, 45, Pall-mall
C C Collingwood, India, 45, Pall-mall
A L Webb, India, 45, Pall-mall.
W B Gordon, India, 45, Pall-mall
E A Carswell, India, 45, Pall-mall
W G Hannay, India, 45, Pall-mall.
J Gosford (Cov.), India, 55, Parliament-street
G F G Forbes (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-street
E F Growse (Cov.), India, 55, Parliament-street
J Boxwell (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-street
Lieut-Col A G Begbie (RE), India, Mabws, near Aberystwith
F R Upcott, India, care of Messrs H Turner 159, Brigstock-road, Thornton Heath
J Hooper (Cov), India, Messrs. Watson and Co., 27, Leadenhall-street.
F G Heaven, India, 220, Portsdown-road
A Dryden, India, care of Mrs Carr, 2, Maryland-road, Stratford
C H Bailey, India, 19, Cromwell-road, Upton Park, Forest Gate, Essex
T Stoker (Cov), India, 14, Hertford-street, Mayfair
J A Briggs, India, Unionist Club, 68, Pall-mall
A P MacDonnell, CSI, (Cov), India, Messrs Coutts and Co, Strand.
T C Lewis, India, 57, Hampton Park, Clifton, Bristol
J D Grant, Madras, 45, Pall-mall.
H M Winterbotham, (Cov), Madras, care of Messrs Winterbothams and Gurney, Cheltenham
A F Cox, Madras, 7, Dynevor-gardens, Richmond
Surg C H L Meyer, Bombay, Fenwick, Thurlow Park-road, West Dulwich
E D Talati, Bombay, 30, Bedford-place, Russell-square.
E Lund, Bombay, care of Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

D L Mitchell, India, 6 months' extraordinary leave on M C
A H G Close, India, 6 months, M C
H W Smith, India, one week's extraordinary leave
H R B Taylor, Madras, 6 months, M C
J Hemelson (Cov) Madras, 3 months' furlough.
C B Pritchard (Cov), Bombay, 5 months, MC
R Knight (Cov), Bombay, 5 months, MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

J C G Keddie, India
Surgeon F F Parry, India

ARMY.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col H A Mallock, Bengal S C
Capt M C Barton, Bengal RE
Capt Ed Waller, Bengal RE
Lt Col A G Begbie, Bengal RE
Lt L Herbert, Bengal SC
Surg A R Edwards
Major T F Hobday, Bengal SC
Lieut H E Whiffin, Bengal SC
Lieut-Col C E Harenc, Bengal S C
Lieut A G Davidson, Bengal SC
Major-Gen C Nedham, Bengal SC
Lieut A A Howell, Bengal SC
Major H G Kunhardt, Bengal RE
Capt Robertson, Bengal SC
Major D S Cuninghame, Bengal SC
Lt G W Priestly, Bengal SC
Lt A Poingdestre, Bengal SC
Col C N Hodgson, Bengal Inft.
Capt J H Ensor, Madras
Lieut G M Morris, Madras SC
Capt E Vansittart, Madras SC
Col C McInroy, Madras SC
Lieut C H Clement, Madras SC
Lieut L G Wood, Madras SC
Lieut C M Cartwright, Bombay SC
Lieut A A M M Faulknor, Bombay SC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut C V Mainwaring, Madras SC
Capt A H Dobbs, Madras SC
Lieut C R A Bond, Bengal SC
Capt J M A Retallick, Bengal S C

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Capt R B Adams, Bengal SC, 6 months, PA
Surg-Major M Robinson, Madras, 5 months, MC
Lieut R H D Thring, Madras SC, 5 months, MC
Lieut-Col H T H Baber, Madras Inf, 3 months, MC
Lieut E L Holloway, Madras SC, 5 months, MC
Surg-Major T Maloney, MD, Bengal, till January 14, 1891
Major H Hay, Bombay SC, 5 months M C
Lieut C Herbert, Bengal SC, 5 months MC
Lieut E H Cole, Bengal SC, 21 days, PA
Major T A F Leader, Madras S C, till January 11, 1891

INDIA OFFICE. (APRIL 29.)

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

BENGAL.—To be Surgeons—H B Melville, J C S Vaughan, A L Duke, J C White, H W Elphick, C H Bedford.

MADRAS.—To be Surgeons—C L Williams, W C Vickers.

BOMBAY.—To be Surgeons—J. B. Smith, H F Cleveland, E L C Smith, and T M Shaw.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE Duke of Cambridge presided on Monday evening (28th ult.) over a public meeting at the People's Palace, held to consider the subject of Imperial Federation. Among those present were Lord Rosebery, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Rawson Rawson, Sir G. G. Stokes, M.P., Sir John Colomb, M.P., Sir Frederick Young, Sir H. Barkly, Sir E. H. Currie, Mr. G. R. Parkin, and Col. R. B. Lane.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was received with cheers, said : In opening the proceedings this evening I feel that some apology is due to you that I occupy this chair, not from any circumstance of want of interest in the subject which we are to hear discussed to-night, but because I know there are others, especially my noble friend Lord Rosebery—(cheers)—who are far more suited to elucidate this great subject than I can be. But at the same time I have felt so great an interest in the matter which is to be brought under our consideration, and I feel that it is so absolutely a non-political question, but a great question connected with our empire, that I have no hesitation in coming amongst you. I can only speak of those interests which are more immediately connected with the service over which I have the honour to preside, and I think there is a strong feeling that whatever may be the commercial interests, and they cannot be overrated, the first sentiment we must all have, commercially as well as in all other respects, is one of security. Without security no commerce can thrive, no country can prosper. (Cheers.) And with regard to that security, I own I have some little knowledge and experience, perhaps, which I am justified in bringing to your notice. One great point of security is mutual good feeling. If the colonies take care of themselves, they must do so in conjunction with the sentiment of the mother country. If the mother country is to assist the colonies, she must do so in conjunction with the sentiment of the colonies. There must be give and take in these matters, and if we once secure that basis of give and take, which is really at the foundation of this great question, and we begin by securing those interests in such a way that there can be no doubt as to the result, we have attained a great object, and we shall then be able to deal with the other interests, which are, of course, far more valuable as an Imperial question and as bearing upon the whole commercial community of this great empire.

Mr. G. R. Parkin, of New Brunswick, Canada, then delivered an address on the connection of Imperial federation with work, wages, and food, in the course of which he dwelt at length upon the importance of an absolute union between England and her colonies, on which she was practically dependent for her food supply and the consumption of the great bulk of her manufactured exports.

While proposing a vote of thanks to the Duke of Cambridge for presiding, Lord Rosebery maintained that with the English-speaking race lay the future of the world. But before the British Empire could really hold out its hand to the United States and say, "Let us form a league without the sanction of which no shot shall be fired in anger throughout the world"—before that took place, the British Empire must speak as one.

The resolution was adopted amid enthusiastic applause.—

The Defence Committee of the Imperial Federation League greatly favours the formation of a Naval and Military Council, to be presided over by the Prime Minister, and to consist of the Parliamentary heads of the two Services and their principal professional advisers, and it has just issued a circular to the members of the League, who are also members of Parliament, requesting them to support the scheme when the Report of the Commission on Army and Navy Administration (Lord Hartington's Commission) comes up for discussion in Parliament.

ON Monday, the 14th ult., Miss Annie Hughes, the charming little actress, got married suddenly, and much to the surprise of her friends, to a young Dubin gin-distiller named Devereux. On the following Wednesday she was acting as usual. In the way of records, this honeymoon of one day is beaten by Miss Winifred Emery's. The Vaudeville actress married Cyril Maude, a member of the same company, one day last year, and kept her engagement in the evening as if nothing were the matter.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

THE much trumpeted May Day labour demonstrations throughout Europe have come and gone, and appear, for the most part, to have passed off peaceably, writes a home paper. The most note-worthy feature of the whole affair seems to be the comparative indifference with which the great majority of the working men in most places on the Continent regarded the demonstrations. We have received numerous telegrams describing in detail the measures adopted in all the principal Continental towns with a view to guarding against any outbreak on the part of the demonstrators, but it is scarcely worth while occupying space with such commonplace particulars, and so we shall confine our telegrams to such as actually record the doings of the demonstrators. The following telegraphic accounts were received from the various foreign commercial centres :—

Vienna, May 1.—In no country on the Continent has the movement in favour of a labour demonstration to-day assumed such proportions as in Austria-Hungary. The Social Democrats in the capital will fully attain the object they have in view—namely, to make a great mustering of strength of the working class—workmen engaged in industrial and smaller trades, both in the Cisleithan and Transleithan portions of the Empire, numbering about 3,000,000, of whom about a third have already gone out on strike, or threaten to do so unless their demands are conceded. The majority of these will not strike, but only take part in the present movement because they are intimidated by the others, and entertain the eight hours demand merely academically. Nevertheless, they have all been induced to join the international movement, and have, to a very large extent, been rendered accessible to the Socialist agitator, which has even spread to the agrarian labourers. A serious agrarian movement is reported from the district of Molomca, in Galicia, where the peasants have agreed among themselves no longer to work on estates owned by members of the nobility. Several acts of violence have been committed, and one person has been killed. Reinforcements of gendarmery and two companies of infantry, with a detachment of Landwehr cavalry have been ordered to the disturbed district, this being the first occasion on which the Landwehr has been employed against the peasant labour movement. Disturbances have also been created by 150 woodcutters employed in one of the forests of Silesia owned by the Archduke Albrecht, and there have been acts of insubordination on the part of field labourers in Transylvania. The bulk of the workmen are attending meetings in closed halls. No papers will appear this evening, as the compositors are holiday making. The weather is magnificent. The districts least affected by the agitation are the provinces of Saltzburg, the Tyrol, and Voralberg, although the last named is a manufacturing country, the workmen there own small plots of land.

Berne, May 1, 3-50 p.m.—About 1,200 workmen, mostly belonging to this town, marched through the streets to-day as a demonstration in favour of an eight hours working day.

Berlin, May 1, 4 p.m.—At noon about 500 workmen proceeded to the Ploetzensee, being escorted by the police as far as the northern shore of the lake. A number of others made excursions by steamer with their families. On the whole, the number of strikers here is small. Work continues in all the factories at Sprottan, as well as at the iron foundry of Wilhelmshuette, and at Eulau, Mallowitz, and Neiderleschen. From Kiel it is announced that all the men employed in the dockyards, shops, and factories there are working as usual. Similar reports have been received from Leipsic, Lubeck, Bremen, Cologne, and Nordhausen.

Paris, May 1, 5 P.M—The deputation appointed to present the working men's petition to the Chamber of Deputies dispersed quietly after entrusting the document to the Clerk of the House. Large crowds continue to congregate at various points, but no disturbance has occurred anywhere. In fact, Paris has rather the aspect which it ordinarily presents on Sunday than what might have been expected on the day of a great demonstration. Telegrams from the provinces also report quiet at all points.

Oporto, May 1, 2 P.M.—A manifesto issued by workmen protests against the action of some political speculators who vainly seek to control the labour movement in their own interest. It declares that after to-day's manifestation all the men will return to work, and proceeds to demand from the King, by intermediary of the local authorities, laws for the regulation of labour. The police have prohibited the projected workmen's meeting before the Town Hall.

Rome, May 1, 4 P. M.—Up to the present the city is perfectly quiet. Workmen have absented themselves from their employment in several places, but no disturbance is reported from any quarter. Telegrams from the principal cities of the kingdom report general tranquillity.

Amsterdam, May 1, 3-50 P. M.—Up to the present the city has presented its ordinary aspect. A numerously attended workmen's meeting assembled at one o'clock, at which a Socialist spoke in support of a normal working day of eight hours. The meeting, which was of an orderly character, finished at half-past two. Intelligence from the provinces report tranquillity everywhere.

Madrid, May 1, 2-30 P.M.—During the forenoon groups of workmen went to several buildings in the course of construction and in some cases induced their comrades to leave work. Others, however, declined, and the authorities ultimately persuaded the strikers to desist from attempting intimidation. The morning passed quietly. Some groups of workmen assembled in the principal street of the city and in the vicinity of the Music Hall, where the Anarchists held a numerously attended meeting. Several speakers condemned the existing social system, and animadverted upon the tyranny of the masters. All recommended the fraternal union of working men. The general tone of the speeches was moderate, however, and the meeting ended without disturbance.

Paris, May 1, 6-40 P.M.—A slight disturbance occurred at four o'clock this afternoon. A large body of demonstrators from the Place de la Concorde wished to pass down the Rue de la Circue, apparently with the intention of proceeding to the Elysee. The police endeavoured to bar the way, but the demonstrators resisted, and the officers had to draw their swords. A squadron of municipal guards stationed at the Ministry of the Interior arrived at that moment and charged the crowd, a number of persons being wounded. Many arrests were effected.

LONDON.

The First of May labour demonstration in London was a very small affair. There was a gathering on the Embankment and a procession thence to Hyde Park. The march was without incident, and the meeting was sparsely attended. Three resolutions were adopted from two platforms, one protesting against the order of the Chief Commissioner, another against the action of Governments in endeavouring to put down the first of May demonstrations, and the third in favour of an eight hours working day fixed by legislation.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT EDINBURGH.

THE International Exhibition at Edinburgh was formally opened on the 1st instant by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh. After opening the Exhibition their Royal Highnesses were conducted to the reception-room, and thence to the dining-room, where luncheon was served, after which the Exhibition was inspected. In driving to the Exhibition and returning from it their Royal Highnesses were loudly greeted by the populace, who had collected in the streets in large numbers.

Considerable excitement was created during the afternoon by a rumour which circulated throughout the city that the jewellery owned by the Duchess of Edinburgh had been stolen from the Balmoral Hotel, where the Duke and Duchess had been residing during their stay in the city. The value of the stolen property is said to be valued at many thousands of pounds, and the theft was described as one of a most skilful and daring nature. On inquiry being made it was found that, although the theft was not so serious as was rumoured, there was too much truth in the statement, and considerable disappointment was felt that the successful opening of the Exhibition should have been marred by such an unfortunate occurrence. Instead of the jewels of the Duchess having secured the attention of the adroit thief, it transpired that the property belonged to the Duke. It appears that on the return of the royal party from the Exhibition it was discovered that a quantity of jewellery, consisting principally of scarf pins and rings, had disappeared from the Duke's dressing-room. While the value of the jewellery was in itself intrinsically large, an additional value was lent to the rings by the fact that they were the gifts of relatives. How the theft was committed is a mystery. A couple of detectives were stationed outside the hotel during the day to keep a close watch upon all strangers, and within the establishment the rooms occupied by their Royal Highnesses were closely guarded. An inquiry among the servants revealed the fact that a wellattired man, who seemed to be a stranger in the hotel, had been seen coming down the staircase during the day and suspicion was at once directed towards him. The police were communicated with, but at a late hour last night no clue had been obtained regarding the culprits. The police force in the city are making strenuous efforts to discover the thief.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN FINANCE.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, April 25th, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under Secretary of State for for India whether he could now state whether any, and which, of the recommendations made by the Indian Finance Committee on Dec. 20, 1886, had been accepted and acted upon, and what were specifically the savings which had been effected. Sir J. Gorst : The recommendations which have been adopted and are now being acted on are :— Arrangements with provincial governments in 1887, Rx. 640,100 ; reductions in public expenditure Rx. 57, 480 ; reorganisation of public works department. Rx. 157,500 ; allowances for hill stations and Simla travelling allowances, Rx. 12,600 ; various (salt and customs, High Courts, Presidency allowances, &c.) Rx. 45,540 supplementary proposals, Rx. 182,648 ; total, Rx. 1,095,868. Some of these reductions, though adopted, will only take effect gradually.

INDIAN COUNCILS REFORM.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that the late Viceroy and the present Viceroy of India had, in minutes severally addressed to the Secretary of State, expressed opinions in favour of the introduction of the elective principle in any reform of the Indian councils ; and, if so, whether he would lay such minutes upon the table of the House. Sir J. Gorst : The papers asked for in the question are confidential communications which have been made by the Viceroys of India to the Secretary of State. It has already been stated in both Houses of Parliament that these papers cannot be given with due regard to the interests of the public service. Publication of such documents would put a stop to those confidential relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India which it is essential to maintain. As the papers cannot be produced, I cannot answer the inquiry as to the nature of their contents.

On the report of the usual financial resolution in regard to the introduction of the Suck Drainage (Provision of Funds) Bill, Mr. Storey opposed it, but, on a division, it was carried by 245 to 95.

INDIAN SILVER PLATE.

On Monday, April 28, Mr. Kimber asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, before he finally decided upon the question of hall-marking of Indian silver-plate of rupee standard, he would cause inquiry to be made respecting the practice of "soldering" in India on the part of native wormken ; whether that practice varied immensely ; whether any fixed standard would apply to Indian art workmanship ; and, whether, in view of the valuable reports of her Majesty's Consuls, in Parliamentary paper No. 59, Foreign Countries (Gold and Silver Marking), it was the intention of her Majesty's Government, before proceeding to amend the laws relating to the hall-marking of gold and silver wares, to refer the matter to a Select Committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: As far as the question refers to India, I can assure the hon. member that no steps will be taken without consulting the authorities in that country as to Indian requirements. As the modification in the hall-marking law is so slight, her Majesty's Government have no intention of refering the matter to a Select Committee for the present. (Hear, hear.)

Replying to a large number of questions on this subject, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not possible to prolong the date within which the Plate Duties should be levied. The Government did not propose materially, or in any essential particular, to amend the law relating to hall-marking as at present advised. So far as he could learn, the great majority of the trade were in favour of the maintenance of compulsory hall-marking. Now that the Plate Duties were abolished the question rested with the Board of Trade and not with the Treasury.

Mr. Bradlaugh on Tuesday, the 29th ult., asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State was aware that in addition to the documents given in the recent return, East India (Crawford Case), there had been notes, memorials, opinions, and reports to the Bombay Government and to the Government of India, respectively, from various high officials relating to the pledge given to the incriminated mamlutdars to induce them to give evidence ; and, if so, whether he could state their tenour and effect ; and whether he would lay such further documents upon the table of the House. Sir J. Gorst: In the papers already presented to Parliament the Government of India gives an account of these memorials, their tenour and effect, and their reasons for not forwarding them to the Secretary of State. As the Secretary of State has not received the documents he cannot lay them on the table. He considers the reasons given by the Government of India for not forwarding them satisfactory.

THE CHIN LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The same day Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the information now received from the Government of India as to the sickness prevailing amongst the troops and followers in the Chin-Lushai Expedition enabled him to correct the answer given on February 24. "That the sickness on the Chin-Lushai Expedition has been greatly exaggerated." Sir J. Gorst : No ; I am not able to say that the information has produced the alteration of opinion which the hon. gentleman appears to expect. Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether considering the information furnished as to the sickness of the troops in December, January, and February, the right hon. gentleman did not think that his previous question fairly represented the facts. Sir J. Gorst : The hon. member's opinion differs from mine and from that of the Secretary of State.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE SERVICES.

THE fifth annual dinner of the Civil Service was held at the Hotel Metropole on Saturday evening (26th ult.) Lord Wolseley presided in the absence of the Speaker, and in responding to the toast of the army and navy, said that, like the navy, our army had duties to perform all over the world. It was not, perhaps, generally known that we had every year to send abroad from 18,000 to 20,000 fully turned out soldiers, and with the establishment which we had in England this was a task of great difficulty, as there was no use in sending out untrained boys to foreign countries. But, happily, the army abroad was kept up in a manner, which was most creditable to this country. He had heard comparisons drawn between the soldiers men saw walking about our streets nowadays and those of former years, but he would remind those who thought that there had been a deterioration in this respect that our army at home was no more than one great depot to supply that army which we had abroad, and those who had travelled in Egypt, India, or Malta would tell them that our soldiers were as good now physically and mentally as at any period of our history. The two great services were, in his opinion, the one necessary to the other. He saw that a great deal of stress had been laid on the fact that we spent such large sums of money upon the army, which might have been spent to more purpose on the navy. He was one of the first to acknowledge that our navy should be the first navy in the world. It was an absurdity for us to think of contending in numbers with the armies of foreign States. We did not require a large army, but that which we had ought to be perfectly equipped in all respects. But there was no question that our navy, if not as large as that of any two nations in the world, ought to be the greatest and most powerful in the world, and it was absolutely necessary for its safety that there should be a small, well-trained army at its back to garrison and protect the forts and coaling-stations abroad. But, further, we required an army not only for our foreign stations, but also for the protection of our own isles. There were some who said that it was absurd to have an army in England, because, if disaster happened to the navy, we should at once have to make terms with the enemy. He believed that theory to be as unsound as it was cowardly and unmanly. We had held our own against all comers in the past, and we had never before thought of pulling down our flag, and he hoped that the time was far distant when we should ever be obliged to do so. This "starvation" theory was one vast and complete humbug. There was always a considerable amount of provisions in the country, enough to last from three to eight months without any assistance, and to conceive the possibility of blockading these islands in such a way as to prevent our friends on the other side of the Atlantic from sending in the supplies we should require was as absurd a theory as ever was started. He believed that the two great services had never been in a more efficient condition than at the present moment.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the "Civil Service," read a letter from Mr. Peel expressing regret that he was unable to be present to testify his admiration for the work of the service. Lord Wolseley spoke of the valuable assistance rendered by the Civil Service to the army in carrying out the important reforms of the last twenty years. Professor Flower responded. Sir F. Alston proposed the toast of "The Civil Services of other Nations," to which the Italian Ambassador replied, and the toast of "The Civil Services of the Colonies," was proposed by Sir R. Herbert, and responded to by Sir Saul Samuel.

AT Plymouth on the 29th ult. Mr. Cooper, fourth officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Massilia, was presented by the passengers with the sum of 1,200 rupees for jumping overboard in the Indian Ocean and saving a lascar who had fallen from the rigging.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) was held on the 28th ult., at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, under the presidency of Mr. J. Herbert Tritton.

The chairman stated the result of the working for 1889 had been much the same as that for 1888. The receipts had been less by £2,038. The expenditure on commercial account had been practically the same. On maintenance account, however, the expenditure showed the large increase of £68,19, attributable entirely to improvements and additions to the line. In view of this outlay they carried over from last year £6,7s3. During the current year they would also have some extraordinary expenditure, but it was not likely to affect their dividend. They were still face to face with the fact of a decreased revenue from messages exchanged with India, to which he adverted at their last meeting, caused by the reduction of the tariff in 1886. Apparently decreased cost did not stimulate the demand in the case of long distance telegrams. No doubt the systematised use of codes, and possibly that of registered addresses, had attained greater perfection. He feared they had not yet "touched bottom" in the matter of codes. It was one of the subjects which the International Telegraph Conference, which would shortly meet in Paris, would have before it, and with which, he imagined, they would endeavour to deal. Private messages, in plain language, hardly affected their business. It might scarcely be credited, but it was a fact that in ordinary circumstances these messages did not amount to 1½ per cent. of the receipts on the company's line. Their business was to cultivate trade messages. As he had said, the International Telegraph Conference was shortly to meet. The losses made yearly by low rates were now so large and the accumulated losses were so considerable, that it was to be hoped taxpayers would not be further amerced to contribute still more towards the cost of international messages sent by merchants for purposes of profit and by wealthy travellers and others for purposes of luxury and convenience. After warmly recognising the services of the staff, he concluded by proposing a resolution for the adoption of the report and the payment of a dividend for the half-year of 17s. 6d. a share, making with the *interim* distribution, a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of £1 a share, making the total return for the year 10 per cent. Major-General G. B. Tremenheere seconded the motion. In reply to Mr. Jackson, the chairman stated that the directors were in favour of strong reserves for all purposes, and for a great many reasons, only partly in connection with the termination of the concession. He would be very sorry to see any repayment of capital carried into effect at present. He thought that the risk of the future warranted their retaining the large amount they had in hand, and even increasing it. The motion was carried unanimously, and subsequently the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

THE MYSORE WEST GOLD COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on April 29, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street. Mr. Robert Walker, J. P., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said the balance-sheet represented a full year. The nominal capital of the company was 130,000 shares of £1 each, and the amount issued was 127,408 shares of £1 each. These had all been taken up at par. The calls unpaid appeared in the accounts as £2,857. This might, at first sight, seem a large sum : but he believed all the calls had been paid up since the balance-sheet was published. The liquidation of the old company was not concluded until Feb. 8. The royalty of 5 per cent. on gold and 10 per cent. on precious stones payable to the Government of Mysore under the lease had been compounded for a lump sum and the reconstruction had been successfully carried out. He expressed his confidence in the future prospects of the mine, and handed round specimens of the quartz which he had brought home. Mr. Shaw Kennedy seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Telephone Company (Limited) was held on April 29, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. W. Addison, who presided, said that the company was making steady progress, and that it was gradually strengthening its financial position. They carried forward this year about £550 more than they did last year, but they might, if business in the East improved and the demand for telephonic communication increased, require a larger amount in hand than hitherto in order that the business should not suffer from want of funds. The board had arranged that the balance to the credit of their current account at the bank should not exceed a certain amount, and all sums not invested beyond that should be placed on deposit, so that the company might have the benefit of the interest. In China the business was steadily improving. The directors thought it would be most beneficial to the company if the two classes of shares were assimilated. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., tax free, on the paid-up capital of the company other than the vendors' shares. Mr. Thomas Lloyd seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

A SECOND meeting of members was held on Tuesday afternoon at the German Athenæum, over which Sir George Birdwood presided. Among those present were Drs. Thornton, Bullinger, Ginsburg, Leitner, and Badenoch, Professors Douglas and Salmone, and Messrs. Wood, Macdonald, Hewitt, and Fairman. Among recent adhesions were announced his Excellency the Persian Ambassador, Professor Vambery, Professor Lacouperie, and Dr. Beddoe. The following scholars constitue the committe of organisation :—Hon. president, Sir Henry C. Rawlinson ; president, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff ; vice-president, Sir George Birdwood ; members, Professor Sayce, Dr. Leitner, Professor Douglas, Dr. Ginsburg, Dr. Bellew, Dr. Bullinger, Dr. Thornton, Mr. H. Clarke, Professor Margoliouth, Mr. Brabrook, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Bowring, Professor S. Lane-Poole, Mr. R. C. Poole, Sir A. C. Lyall, Mr. Hewitt, Dr. R. Morris, Mr. F. V. Dickens, Canon Taylor, and Dr. C. H. Wright; the reception committee being further composed of Sir Lepell Griffin, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir Richard Meade, and some others. A lecture on "Ethnographical Philology, and one on "Oriental Archæology and Art" were added to those that already exist. The full powers formally made over to the London committee by the founders of the International Congresses of Orientalists for the ninth congress, to be held in London in September, 1891, on the basis of the statutes and original principles laid down in 1873 were accepted, and, although a friendly feeling towards any outside congress in 1892 was shown, the hope was expressed that those who had departed from the statutes would return to the fold. Three hundred Orientalists, representing twenty-two countries, have already joined the movement for London, being a larger number of specialists than at any previous congress. Offers of prizes in various branches of Oriental learning were announced. Foreign members will have the opportunity of being received as guests by English colleagues. Dr. Leitner was deputed to the foreign committees in order to secure a homogeneous organisation. A number of important papers for circulation before the congress or for communication to it were announced. The secretaries (Drs. Leitner, Douglas, Bullinger, and Hewitt) were requested to draw up a statement for the Press, showing the origin and powers of the movement in favour of the maintenance of the statutes of these congresses. Another meeting in support of the London congress was held on Tuesday night at Paris under the auspices of the French National Committee, presided over by Messrs. Oppert and Maspero, of the Institute. The first London congress of 1874 followed on that of Paris in 1873, and should the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in London in 1891 be followed by an Oriental Congress at Oxford in 1892 it may be all the better for the promotion of Oriental studies.

SIR Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P., will preside at the Old Rugbeian triennial dinner which will be held in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole on Wednesday, July 9.

THE present system of conveying troops between England and India seems to be very cheap, thinks a home paper, for, according to a recently-issued report, 27,500 men were carried to or from Bombay during the season 1888-89, at a cost per adult of £6 18s., and if the amount of the annual refit of the troopships is added, the sum is raised to £8 15s. On the other hand, during the same season, 259 men were brought home from Bombay in hired steamers, and the cost was £15 19s. per head. It is clear, therefore, that to convey troops between England and India in chartered vessels would be a much more expensive business than the present arrangement, which, moreover, works exceedingly well in all respects.

SWEATING IN INDIAN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

MR. HOLT-HALLETT addressed a meeting in the Public Hall at Leigh, near Manchester, on the 30th ult., under the auspices of the Leigh Literary Society, on the subject of "Sweating in Indian Factories and Workshops." Mr. W. C. Freeman, president of the Society, occupied the chair. Mr. Hallett said he did not approach his subject from the point of view of the competition between Lancashire and India in cotton manufactures. His object was to call attention to the great oppression under which the operatives in Indian factories were at present suffering. In factories in England women and young persons over the age of 14 by law worked 2,914 hours per year ; children between ten and fourteen years 1,457 hours. In India, under the existing law, children between seven and twelve years of age, worked 2,853 hours ; and adults of both sexes 4,

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Commander J. L. Parfitt, with the English mails of the 2nd May, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R J Smith	Mr H S Watson
Rev J Taylor	Mr Morris
Mr and Mrs Pearson	Lt Crawford
Mr Cama	Mr Jehangir Kothari
Capt the Hon F M S Aubyn	Mr G G Jones
Surg W J Trotter	Sir A E Havelock, KCMG
Mrs Trotter	Lady and Miss E Havelock
Mr Bracegirdle	Capt V Pirie
Major the Hon M Curzon	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col G E Hancock	Mr F W Grey
Mr G Robertson	Mr Moola Feroze
Mr Gunput Gackwad	Mr Fischer
Mr R C Jones	Mr F Cochinard

FROM ADEN.—Surgeon Hayman.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 26TH APRIL TO 2ND MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday evening from Darmstadt.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except the Duke of Rutland and Lord Ashbourne.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Meath moved the second reading of a Bill restricting the power of parents to reclaim control of their children whom they had intrusted to other keeping. The Lord Chancellor objected to many of the provisions, and, after a short discussion, the Bill was withdrawn. On Monday Viscount Cross moved the second reading of three Bills dealing with juvenile offenders and reformatory institutions. After a brief discussion the motions were agreed to. A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into matters connected with hospitals and dispensaries in the metropolis. Last night's sitting was purely formal.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Electoral Disabilities Bill was read a second time, the Government assenting to its extension to all classes of voters who might be temporarily absent from their residences. On Monday the debate on the Irish Land Purchase Bill was resumed by Mr. Dillon, who propounded a scheme for dealing with the congested districts. Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Wyndham, and other members also spoke, and the debate was again adjourned. On Tuesday the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Fisher, who was followed by Mr. Labouchere, Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Plunket, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and was again adjourned. At the evening sitting Lord R. Churchill moved to introduce a Bill to give popular control over public-house licences and to abolish beer-shops. Sir W. Lawson and Mr. Caine generally approved of the measure, but strenuously opposed the suggestion of compensation for extinguished licences. The Bill was read a first time. On Wednesday the Marriage with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was discussed, and the second reading was carried by 225 to 155. Last night the adjourned debate on the Land Purchase Bill was resumed by Mr. A. J. Balfour, who commented on the discordant criticisms offered by his opponents. He was followed by Mr. Sexton, Mr. Macartney, Lord Hartington, and Mr. J. Morley. The second reading was carried by 348 to 268.

The Chief Commissioner of Police on Wednesday prohibited processions yesterday, except from the Thames Embankment to Hyde Park.

The labour demonstration yesterday in London was of very insignificant proportions, the procession to Hyde Park hardly reaching 1,000 persons, while the additions at the meeting-place barely doubled that number.

Mr. H. M. Stanley left Brussels on Saturday morning and arrived at Dover shortly before 4 p.m. A great crowd had assembled to greet him and an address was presented, after which Mr. Stanley travelled to London, and then, after a brief rest, proceeded to Sandringham on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, where he remained until Monday.

The consecration of the Rev. E. N. Hodges as Bishop in Travancore, and of the Rev. A. R. Tucker as Bishop in Equatorial Africa, was solemnized on Friday last in Lambeth Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating.

The attempt of an Italian named Succi, at the Westminster Aquarium, to accomplish a 40-days' fast was successfully concluded on Saturday, and he is stated to be now regaining health and strength.

Sir F. de Winton has accepted the post of Governor of the Imperial East Africa Association.

The dignity of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. John Bridge, the new chief police magistrate for the metropolis.

Lord Hammond, formerly Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, died at Mentone on Tuesday, aged 88.

The strike of the bargemen in the brick-carrying trade at Sittingbourne terminated on Monday, after lasting for some weeks. The employers' terms were eventually accepted.

The guards, porters, and other servants of the Great Southern Railway of Ireland struck work this week for higher pay. Traffic was to a great extent interrupted, and great inconvenience was experienced by traders in many towns. It is now hoped that the dispute will be arranged immediately.

A school-house at Tipperty, Kincardineshire, was struck by lightning on Friday, and four of the scholars were rendered temporarily insensible.

A boat was upset on Saturday at Kirkwall, and two boys were drowned.

A working man, living at Slades-green, near Erith, Kent, on Saturday morning cut his wife's throat while in bed and then committed suicide.

Several suicides were reported on Saturday. At Folkestone a man hanged himself; at Dover a private, in the Rifle Brigade shot himself; at Dundee Mr. Rae, a sailmaker, cut his throat; and at Cheltenham a tradesman committed suicide in a similar manner.

Mr. Tully, editor of the *Roscommon Herald*, for violently commenting on the action of a bailiff at an eviction, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gl. M. Carmichael Smyth, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. R. Y. Chambers, Ben. Ret.; Surg A. Colquhoun, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Major T. Moloney, Ben. M. S.; Maj. M. J. Vibart, R. (Ben.) A. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. F. Applegarh, Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. A. P. Davis, Bo. Ret.; Lord Hammond; Sir T. Edwardes-Moss; Sir T. Mosley, Bart; Mr. N. Goodman, M. A.; Mr. W. Blades; Mr. Edwin Waugh; Mr. J. Estey; Mr. Frank James; Countess Amherst; Lady Bessborough.

The labour demonstrations were carried out yesterday in most of the continental manufacturing capitals and towns. According to the latest accounts, the day passed off everywhere in comparative quiet. In Paris all attempts at public displays were prevented, but many meetings were held in advocacy of Socialist views. The Government had taken great precautions, and many foreign and native anarchists, including Louise Michel, were temporarily arrested. The latest reports from Austria and Hungary are satisfactory, although some riotous disturbances occurred in Silesia. In Germany there was considerable demonstration in many places, but no disorder.

In the Belgian coal districts the miners showed no disposition to violence, although occasionally strong manifestations were made in favour of less work and more pay.

Reports from Spain, Portugal, and Holland also gave a satisfactory account of the peaceful celebration of the labour holiday.

The Anglo-French Postal Convention has been renewed for the period of six months.

An imperial decree has been issued at Constantinople raising the state of siege and suspending martial law in Crete.

A Commission has been appointed at St. Petersburg to prepare a measure for regulating the position of Jews in Russia. It is stated that the Commission is not favourably regarded by those principally concerned.

The Servian Government has assured the Bulgarian Ministry of their desire to maintain good relations, and of their intention to appoint a representative at Sofia.

Panslavist agents are stated to be actively engaged in stimulating discontent with Austrian occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

There have been extensive and disastrous floods in the Mississippi Valley, and in Louisiana the prospects of the sugar crop have been greatly injured.

A German squadron has left Zanzibar to co-operate with Major Wissmann's attack on Kilwa.

The railway from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal frontier has been completed. The British and United States Governments have made strong representations to the Lisbon Ministry against the delay in arranging claims arising out of the arbitrary seizure of the railway.

The United States Court of New York has issued a *habeas corpus* in the case of a man convicted of murder, who was to have been executed this week by electricity.

STANLEY IN ENGLAND.

MR. STANLEY reached England on Saturday afternoon (26th ult.), landing at Dover, after an absence of three years and two months. The explorer and his companions left Brussels at twenty minutes to eleven. The Burgomasters of Brussels and Saint Josse, accompanied by their aldermen, the Grand Marshal of the Court, and the civil and military authorities, were on the platform to bid farewell to the distinguished traveller. The station was splendidly decorated, and special detachments of the Civic Guard of Brussels and Saint Josse were drawn up as a guard of honour. Mr. Stanley was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd which had assembled to witness his departure. Shortly after one o'clock a large party of the friends of Mr. Stanley left Victoria Station in a special train for Dover, which, without any stoppages at intervening stations, was reached in about an hour and ahalf. There was then half-an-hour to spare, for the Belgian steamer, with her small but heroic freight, was not in sight, though her smoke was. It seemed as if half Dover stood there waiting, not in the streets, more or less empty, but along the entire length of the pier—a considerable length, as the reader may be aware. The upper longitudinal section of the pier was open to the public, the lower was supposed to be reserved chiefly for the visitors from London, and the Mayor and members of the Dover Corporation, who were to present Mr. Stanley with an address. But, in spite of every precaution, multitudes of people found their way to this lower section, and the part of it near the landing-place became inconveniently—almost dangerously—crowded.

At ten minutes to four o'clock, the steamer flying the Belgian colours—red, yellow, and black—came alongside, but for a minute or two not a cheer greeted the returned wanderer. "Where is he?" "Do you see him?" were the questions which came from the big crowd on tip toe, with its craning of necks. At last a short, thick-set figure, in a brownish-yellow overcoat, and with a sunburnt face, and white uncovered head, appeared, and the cheers broke forth. So did the confusion. For the Dover police had begun to clear the way for the Dover Mayor and Corporation. This created some confusion, and for a time it even seemed doubtful whether the Town Clerk could get on board in time with his illuminated address, for it was well known that Mr. Stanley would be in a hurry to start for London, and had he not already written to the Dover Fathers asking them, in his politest way, not to detain him too long? At last the Corporation filed along the gangway and on to the deck where Mr. Stanley stood ready to receive them. The address, congratulating him on the triumphant conduct and termination of his mission, was short and to the point. The reply was shorter still. Mr. Stanley was barely audible. The sum and substance of his reply was simply that he felt gratified with the welcome from the people and Corporation of Dover, and glad to land once more upon the shores of England. Colonel Gouraud welcomed him on behalf of the New World, from which he brought a curiosity—which Mr. Stanley will doubtless treasure as long as he lives—namely, a phonographed message from the chief men of the States, including the President. Then came more confusion. The policemen at the end of the gangway turned about to clear the way for Mr. Stanley and his companions. They pushed about desperately, now with their broad backs, now with elbows. Then some of them clustered round about Mr. Stanley. Pushing and prodding to right and left and in front of them, they bore Mr. Stanley between them as if they meant to drag him off to the Town Hall and make him complete the maimed rites of the reception ceremonial. Mr. Stanley smiled and smiled again, bowing repeatedly to the people as they thronged about him confusedly. Perhaps he felt the mingled fun and awkwardness of his position. Some desperate persons, trying to shake hands with him, were swept off their feet. Had Mr. Stanley been eager to shake hands with anybody, he would not, amidst his guard of policemen, have found the performance easy. For all which reasons it was fortunate that between the landing-stage and the railway carriages there intervened only a distance of a few yards. But along part of this distance the struggling crowd had to traverse the footway, which stands on a higher level than the rails. The consequence was that scores of them were pushed off the ledge. Others jumped of their own accord, to save themselves from being knocked over. It was a miracle that no bones were broken in all this pushing, tugging, and scrambling. The scramble into the saloon carriages was also a lively affair.

Safely in the shelter of the carriage, Mr. Stanley threw himself wearily into an armchair, and was introduced to several gentlemen, among them M. Paul du Chaillu, the well-known African traveller. Near him sat his brave companions—Dr. Parke, whose medical skill saved many valuable lives, Mr. Stanley's included; Lieutenant Stairs, of whose pluck and cleverness in the battle-fields of the expedition some details have already been made public; Captain Nelson; and Mr. Jephson, whom Mr. Stanley despatched to Emin's head-quarters. This is how Mr. Stanley himself speaks of these brave men:—"Words fail to express my deep feelings of thankfulness that it was my fortune to be blessed with such noble companionship. Men of higher intelligence and of superior attainment may enter this dark zone of that darkest Africa traversed by us, and perform more valuable service to science and humanity; but never, while human nature remains as we know it, will there be found four gentlemen so matchless for their constancy, devotion to their work, earnest purpose, and unflinching obedience to honour and duty. In brief, in all that belongs to thorough and noble manliness these four will stand prominent above all I have met, or ever can hope to meet, within the limits of the African Continent." Such words as these say as much for the heroic leader as for the men who followed him. Once out of Dover station, which Mr. Stanley left amidst enthusiastic cheers, the train did not stop until it reached Victoria. But at various stations on the route numbers of people were waiting; they cheered, waved their caps and handkerchiefs as the "special" rushed past. At Victoria Station an immense crowd was congregated. There everything was in perfect order—without a trace of such confusion as had prevailed at Dover Pier, and for which a squad of hot-headed policemen was more responsible than the spectators themselves. At Victoria Station the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was the first to shake hands with Mr. Stanley when he stepped out upon the platform. He was led up to her carriage, standing up in which he bowed right and left to the immense crowds of people who were heartily cheering him. Thousands of spectators were gathered even in the streets outside Victoria Station. The train reached Victoria a few minutes before six, and in about five minutes more Mr. Stanley was on his way to his new home in De Vere Gardens. At Hyde Park Corner there was another tremendous crowd, and the salutations were continued until De Vere gardens were reached, and Mr. Stanley was inside his house. The Baroness and Mr. Burdett-Coutts did not remain long, but Sir F. De Winton stayed with Mr. Stanley till he left for Sandringham. By invitation of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Stanley, Dr. Parke, Sir William Mackinnon, and Sir Francis de Winton left St. Pancras for Sandringham in the evening as guests of the Prince and Princess. Mr. Stanley looked very well, though tired, and after a few days' rest will probably be in robust health.

Mr Stanley concluded his visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham on Monday morning, and having arrived at King's Lynn proceeded by train at about a quarter to twelve for London. A crowd of persons assembled at Lynn railway station, and heartily cheered the explorer, who bowed in response. St. Pancras was reached at three o'clock, and Mr. Stanley, who said he had much enjoyed his visit, and who was accompanied by Sir William Mackinnon, Sir Francis de Winton, and Dr. Parke, immediately drove to his residence at Kensington. Mr. Stanley will for the next few days be occupied almost exclusively with his book, and hopes to be troubled as little as possible with visitors. The reception to him this (Friday) evening in St. Jame's Hall will be given by the Emin Relief Committee, and will be by invitation only. Mr. Stanley will deliver his first address in this country, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will take the chair at nine o'clock.

The full list of Mr. Stanley's public appearances had not been finally decided upon, but the following arrangements had been made:—Reception by the East Africa Association at St. James's Hall, May 2; reception by the Royal Geographical Society at the Albert Hall, May 5; dinner and reception by Mrs. Douglas Murray, at 23, Grosvenor-square, May 6; Lady Burdett-Coutts's dinner and reception, Piccadilly, May 10; Baron H. de Worms's dinner and reception, Grosvenor-place, May 16; the Lord Mayor's banquet and reception, May 13; and Sir John Pender's dinner and reception, Arlington-street, May 19. Mr. Stanley telegraphed to the Savage Club that he would dine with the members at an early date. The dinner by the American residents in London, of which Mr. H. S. Wellcome is the secretary, was fixed for May 30. Over 2,000 persons were invited, according to the *City Press*, to meet Mr. Stanley at the Guildhall on Tuesday, May 13.

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THE SUSPECTED ROYALIST PLOT IN FRANCE.

IN France in connection with the May-day labour celebrations the Government seems to have had information that the Anarchic and anti-Republican classes had intended to utilise the demonstration for the purpose of promoting a breach of public order. M. Constans, who is undoubtedly the most energetic personality in the Republican ranks, resolved not to await the attack but to forestall it. Accordingly, acting on information received from the secret police, he resolved to put the probable leaders of an *emeute* out of the way. We may mention that the threatening outlook had caused a disturbance of several social arrangements in Paris. A Confirmation was to have been held at the Madeleine, but was postponed at the request of the Government, who stated that the whole of the precincts of the church would be occupied by troops. The opening of the Salon was also put off till May. 2.

INCITING TO VIOLENCE.

Writing on Monday (28ult.) the Standard correspondent said:—It was decided yesterday by the Syndical Chambers of the glass-blowers of Aubervilliers Pantin, Raincy, and Bas Meudon, that the workmen of those places numbering over 20,000, should come in procession to Paris on May 1. The placards containing the appeal of the Socialists to all workmen to forego their labour on Thursday were posted up all over the city to-day. Meanwhile, the Government is showing that it will act with vigour against all disturbers of public order. At Lyons yesterday, eight Anarchists, six men and two women, were arrested for preparing violent manifestations. Two of them were Swiss subjects, against whom decrees of expulsion from France were signed on Saturday. When taken before the examining magistrate, they confessed that they had intended to use explosives during the May 1 manifestation. Two Italians who were yesterday caught in the act of distributing a printed appeal to the soldiers at Versailles were arrested. The document invited the troops not only to refuse to obey, if commanded to put down the manifestation, but also to revolt and kill their officers. A decree had been issued for the explusion from France of the two Italians, whose names are Zavier Martino, calling himself a journalist, and Troraria, a tailor. Again, at Roanne, in the Department of the Loire, several Revolutionists were arrested yesterday, charged with inciting workmen to acts of violence on the occasion of the labour demonstration. M. Auguste Chirac, a writer on the staff of an obscure paper, and M. Chaumieu, the manager, were severally condemned by the Paris Assize Court to-day to six months' imprisonment and 100 frs. fine, for the publication of an article inciting the mob to pillage and murder. This case was followed by the trial of M. Ernest Gegout, manager of the *Attaque*, and M. Ch. Malatto, the author of an article published in that paper. They also were charged with inciting the people to acts of violence and pillage. M. Gegout amused the Court by his description of the manner in which he was converted to Anarchism. He was formerly a Moderate Republican, and was appointed sub-Prefect of Falaise by President Grevy, why he never knew; he supposed it was because, though a rough-looking fellow now, he was then a handsome winning young man, belonging to a highly-esteemed bourgeois family. At the end of twenty-eight days he resigned, because he discovered that the function of prefect was "beneath the honesty of any man possessing only common self-respect." This short term of public service taught him to despise all functionaries, and that contempt, increasing with every year, had led him to the conviction that Anarchism was the only possible remedy for the present sufferings of the oppressed people. The jury found both defendants guilty of the charges brought against them, and they were condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment each and 3,000 frs. fine. They left the court shouting "*Vive l'anarchie.*"

Three Anarchists, who had been inciting the people to revolt on May 1, were arrested in Paris on the 28th. At the lodgings of one of them, situated in Rue des Trois Bornez, the police discovered a clandestine printing press, revolutionary pamphlets, &c.

ARREST OF MARQUIS DE MORES.

On Tuesday, 29th ult., great sensation was caused by the arrest of the Marquis de Mores, who has made himself notorious by taking a leading part in the anti-Semitic and Socialist agitation.

It was semi-officially announced that within the past few days the police had become aware that certain persons had entered into a conspiracy to take advantage of the first of May manifestation to get up a serious disturbance. Dynamite cartridges were to be used to blow up the houses of certain well-known financiers, and to bring about a collision with the troops and the police, which must have led to bloodshed. It was thereupon decided to arrest the leaders of the movement.

A clandestine printing-office in the Rue des Trois Bornes was broken into by the police on the 28th. The papers found there were of a most compromising character. Among them was a proclamation to the military, of which copies had been distributed to the troops quarte red in Paris, Versailles, and St. Germain. The men handed this incendiary appeal to their officers, and this put the police on the *qui vive*, and led to the discovery of the office from which it was issued. The nature of this document may be gathered from the following extract:—

"Soldiers, you are working-men like ourselves. You are our brothers in misery, and we want to free you from the yoke beneath which you are driven like slaves. The abolition of bourgeois society will bring about the suppression of armies. When once the working-man is emancipated the soldier will be free. The chiefs who command you, like the masters who exploit us, are tyrants. Brothers, on the 1st of May they will possibly order you to shoot us down. If this infamous order be given, show that you are not enslaved brutes; turn your rifles against them, and let them have the bullets they meant for us.

THE ROYALIST PLOT.

Some French papers stated that the Marquis and others were engaged in a Royalist plot. It was alleged that the Marquis de Mores was the organiser of this printing office, or that he supplied the funds that kept it going. It was further asserted that the Marquis had under a false name taken rooms in the Rue Ste. Anne, where he had frequent meetings with his acolytes, and therefore a warrant was issued for his arrest. At seven o'clock on the 28th, as he was about to enter his house in the Rue de Tilsit, the police, who were in waiting, took him into custody; but he broke from them and ran down the Champs Elysees, but he was overtaken and captured. He was accused of—(1) inciting to murder, pillage, and incendiarism; (2) of attempts to organise unlawful gatherings; (3) inciting the military to mutiny. He was taken to the Conciergerie, and placed *au secret*.

About fifty other Socialist and Anarchist leaders were arrested, among them one Prevost, the Secretary of the Syndical Chambers of the Paris Workingmen. These Syndical Chambers issued the following protest:—

"The Federation of the Perisian Syndical Chambers and the delegates to the Paris International Congress protest against the arrest, at the Labour Exchange, of their Secretary, Citoyen Prevost. They affirm their unshakable resolution to carry out to the end the work they have taken in hand, and declare that no provocation will induce them to depart from the calmness which should mark the pacific manifestation."

The Socialist organ *Le combat* published an inflammatory address to the working-men in these terms:—"Working Men of Paris,—An attempt is made to frighten you from doing your duty to your class on the 1st of May. Remember that the law protects you against all the military charges with which you are threatened." The document then proceeded to tell the workmen that they could not be charged by cavalry, or dispersed by force, unless previously summoned to disperse three times, each summons to be proceeded by a roll of the drum. The *Lanterne* recommended working-men to keep within doors on the First.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

At Lyons numerous arrests of Anarchists were made on the 29th. They had, it is said, prepared a quantity of explosive matter, to create disorder. This was seized by the police. Meantime in many of the industrial centres in the Provinces preparation for the manifestation were pushed on with resolution. At Decazeville and Aubin the miners resolved to demonstrate and the population were excited.

A *Daily News* telegram of Tuesday 29th ult. stated:—

I learn from a high authority that a Royalist conspiracy has been nipped in the bud. It was to have declared itself on May Day. The Anarchists and Blanquists, who are out of patience at the promises of the Government being so constantly broken, and fearful of the rise in prices which the Protectionist spirit of the Chamber foreshadows, had been egged on to revolt. They were told that when foreign cloths and edibles were excluded from the French markets, it would be impossible with their wages to buy food and raiment. I also hear that for some time past there has been disaffection in the higher grades of the army, because a civilian holds the portifolio of Minister of War, which was considered a professional prize. The neutrality of a large number of military men was therefore counted upon by the conspirators. One of the means to be resorted to was the dynamite cartridge. It appears that a quantity of these explosives has been discovered. When the police officer arrived at the house in the Rue des Trois Bornes and knocked at the door nobody answered. He then broke in, and found two men stuffing papers into their pockets. They were insurrectionary appeals to the soldiery, who were addressed as friends and brothers, and exhorted, if ordered to fire on the people, to point the muzzles of their guns on their loaders, or, at any rate, to join with the "Sons of labour" in singing the "Marseillaise." A nnmber of letters were also seized from Anarchists in England and Germany.

On April 30 an encounter took place at noon, in the Faubourg St. Jacques at Paris, between the police and three Italian Anarchists who were distributing placards. The efforts of the officers of the law to arrest them were violently resisted by the Anarchists, and in the scuffle which ensued the Italians attempted to use their knives. The police were forced to draw their swords, and it was only after a considerable amount of difficulty that the Italians were finally taken into custody.

THE DUC DE LUYNES.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphed on the 30th:—The reasons for the arrest of the Marquis de Mores still remain a mystery. A copy of a proclaimation has been discovered, signed "Mores," in which M. Constans is somewhat severly handled, and a recommendation is made to working-men to found an accident insurance bank of their own, and to insist on democratic revision of the law and Constitution. The Republican papers endeavour to prove that a dangerous plot lurks behind this propaganda, and the *Siecle*, the Government organ, goes so far as to declare that extensive correspondence between the Duc de Luynes and the Marquis de Mores has been seized by the police, revealing the existence of a Royalist conspiracy and that an effort has been made to arrest the Duc de Luynes who has sought refuge in fight. On inquiry it turns out that these picturesque details are purely imaginative. The Duc de Luynes is at Clairvaux, and nothing of the slightest importance has been discovered at the house of the Marquis de Mores. It is also untrue that the Marquis made any effort to escape when he became aware that his arrest had been decided upon. I should add that the *Soir* still propagates the rumour that the Duc de Luynes has fled to Switzerland. Most elaborate military precautions have been made in view of to-morrow's demonstration. General Saussier informed me this afternoon that the secret of his preparations must perforce be guarded with the most jealous care, but I understand that, in addition to the 34,000 men composing the garrison of Paris, six regiments of cavalry from the environs of Paris will be ordered out. The troops of every arm will be confined to barracks, ready to march at a moment's notice should any mob required to be dispersed.

The leading Socialists alleged that the action of the Government was provocative, but that it was unnecessary, and would not lead to a collision. The deputies of the Extreme Left professed to be greatly amused by the activity of the Government whom they accused of wishing to pose as saviours of the Republic.

THE ARREST OF LOUISE MICHEL.

Late on the 30th Louise Michel and other Anarchists were arrested and interned. The same day M. Blowitz had an interview with M. Constans, of which he gives a characteristically Blowtizian report in the *Times*. M. Constans professed himself to be without fear, in view of his arrests and other preparations. He indulged in a good deal of tall talk, but one statement he made was of some importance. He said:—"I have just had Louise Michel and an Anarchist who was with her taken into custody on a warrant of the Court at Roanne, where she has been delivering incendiary speeches. In order to mislead us she had announced that she was going to lecture at Vienne, but she passed through that place without stopping, and came to Paris to stir up rioting. I have this moment received from the Prefecture the announcement of her arrest. My precautions will not slacken during the night, and, the affair over, I shall take steps to remove from France the 4,000 or 5,000 foreigners who trouble public security. I have often refused to give them to the Governments of their own countries which claimed them. I wished to show them that France was still the country open to foreigners, but they bring dangers which they would not venture to create at home. Toleration here becomes a crime, and I am going to purge France of them without delay. It is time to devote ourselves in peace to useful works; it is time to put an end to this permanent conflagration sought to be lighted up among us, which, if we let it break out, would consume the world."

After bearing their usual quiet aspect for a short time during the early part of May-day, the boulevards and suburbs af Paris became very animated and continued so until a late hour. A large crowd which collected in the course of the evening on the Place du Chateau d'Eau and became somewhat unruly was dispersed by a cavalry detachment, and a number of arrests were effected. The total number of arrests today is set down as over 500. It is stated that in the collision which took place between a squadron of the Municipal Guard and the crond in the Rue de la Cirque about 30 persons were wounded, who, however, concealed the fact in order to escape arrest.

A fray between the police and the people occurred last evening at Trayes, and a commissary of police was roughly handled by the mob. Detachments of cavalry patrolled the streets until a late hour.

Several newspapers reduce the number of persons injured in the Rue du Cirque to 20 the others were originally stated to have been wounded, having only received slight bruises. The total number of arrests effected in the capital yesterday was about 300, but only 150 persons were detained in custody. Many meetings were held in the cafes and public-houses, at which resolutions were adopted in favour of an eight hours' working day.

Now that the demonstrations have passed off peaceable, many of the shopkeepers and residents in Paris are attributing the display made by the military force as the chief cause of the panic which existed prior to May—Day. Many are inclined to regard the action of the Government as a scheme for magnifying the authorities at the expense of the rate-payers, and the arrests and domiciliary visits before the 1st of May will be made the subject of strict inquiry when the Chamber meets on the 6th inst.

The story of the arrest of the Duc de Luynes, telegraphed to several papers in England, proves on inquiry to be unfounded. The Duc is at his country seat near Clairvaux.

MR. CHILDERS AND INDIA.

MR. CHILDERS, M.P., has returned from India, the *Leeds Mercury* says, with definite impressions of what he learned and saw. The three months he spent in the country appear to have been devoted to a statesmanlike inquiry into the condition of things. He gave his attention specially to ten questions, as follows:—Opium, forests, Congress subjects, the administration of native States, the status and prospects at the present time of Hindoo and Mahomedan women, education, the progress of medicine among natives, the Abkari question—laws affecting the sale of liquor, military reform, and the frontier question, having regard to the developments of the last ten years. Mr. Childers says that many reforms in the Congress direction are feasible, but must be dealt with gradually. On the other hand, "the absolute responsibility of this country for India must be unqualified. His convictions about India are concisely expressed in this passage:—"The overwhelming feeling with which I return is the sense of responsibility which the people of this country have for the government and welfare of 250 millions of our fellow-subjects in India. They are of all races, creeds, and customs, with surroundings far more valled than those of Europe, and affording subjects of more interesting study by statesmen. My one request to all my friends in public life is—Visit India as soon as you can, and as often as you can; but do not be in too great a hurry to form your judgment on the countless problems which the country and people afford. Above all show, and encourage in others, sympathy with the native races. They thoroughly recognise the justice of our administration; sympathy will grain for us their affection."

HEROES OF THE CRIMEA AND MUTINY.

A CIRCULAR in England has been issued calling attention to the fact that numbers of the old soldiers who served under the Ten Years' Act, and who fought during the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, are now, through advancing years and physical infirmity caused by the sufferings endured in their country's service, unable to earn their own livelihood, and, having no pensions, some are inmates of workhouses, while others are on the verge of destitution. It is urged that it is not creditable to the country that these men are allowed to starve in our streets or become paupers. This question will be raised on the passing of the Military Estimates. The Veterans' Association feel assured that if a reasonable pension were now granted to all the survivors of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny it would meet with the cordial approval of all classes, conduce to the voluntary enlistment of a better class of men for the army, wipe out a national reproach, and cheer the declining years of a rapidly lessening band who have fought and bled to maintain the honour and prestige of their country.

INDIAN CASES IN ENGLAND.

BEFORE the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on April 23, present Lord Macnaghten, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Sir Richard Couch, their lordships resumed their sittings after the Easter vacation. Their first cause list showed twelve appeals for hearing—viz., from Bengal three, from New South Wales two, Oude three; and from Canada, Victoria, Madras, and Gibraltar one each. There were also seven judgments for delivery.

HEMENTI KUMARA DEBI AND OTHERS V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Bengal, of Aug. 14, 1885, affirming a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Raishahye. Mr. Doyne and Mr. C. W. Arathoon were counsel for the appellants; Mr. W. F. Robinson, Q. C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson for the respondent. The appellants are zemindars or proprietors of a village called Boyarmari, which forms part of their state of Luskerpore. They alleged that certain lands lying within the boundaries mentioned in their plaint were lands of that village, which had been diluviated and reformed, and they sought a decree confirming their right to the lands as a reformation on the original site of their permanently settled state, and a declaration that the Government had no right to make any assessment or settlement in respect of them. The Government pleaded that the lands in dispute were not a reformation *in situ* of the village of Boyarmari, but excess lands liable to additional assessment. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit as being barred by limitation and because the orders of the Board of Revenue on matters of assessment were final. The High Court, though on different grounds, also decided against the appellants.

At the close of the arguments, their lordships remitted the case to India for the trial of the issues—whether the lands in suit were a reformation of Boyarmari on its own site, and whether they were part and parcel of the lands permanently settled with the appellants' predecessors—and they gave certain directions as to the costs of the proceedings.

RE MATHUSRI JEEJOY AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from an order of the High Court of Madras, of Feb. 17, 1888, which confirmed an order of the civil judge of Tanjore, whereby the petition of the appellants to have the receiver of their property removed and to be replaced in the management of it, was refused. Mr. J. D. Mayne appeared for the appellants. The appellants are the widows of the late Rajah of the State of Tanjore, in Southern India, which was annexed by the East India Company at his death in 1855. Subsequently in 1862 the lands were relinquished by the Government in favour of the heirs of the late Rajah, and the property placed in the possession of the senior Ranee for management. Disputes between the widows soon afterwards arose, and eventually the High Court of Madras appointed a permanent receiver to take charge of the property in the interests of the parties. In 1887 all the surviving Ranees presented a petition to the Civil Court of Tanjore, stating that they had amicably settled their differences and had arranged for the management of the property, and praying the Court to remove the receiver, who was no longer necessary, and deliver the properties over to them. The Civil Court rejected the petition, and the High Court, on appeal, held that, having regard to the history of the litigation, the nature of the property, and the circumstances of the family, the application had been properly refused.

THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA V. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DARBHANGA MUNICIPALITY.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal of Jan. 24, 1888, reversing a decision of the district judge of Mozufferpore. Mr. Cowie, Q C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Robinson, Q C., and Mr. J D Mayne, for the respondent. The case was argued a short time back, and raised the question whether a piece of land which was the property of the appellant, and was now in the possession of the Darbhanga Municipality, had been validly acquired from the manager of the estate of the Maharajah, then—that is till 1879—a minor. The land had been used for the construction of a public ghat or landing-place, and 5,000 rupees had been spent on it by the Municipality.

Sir Richard Couch now delivered judgement, reversing the decrees of the High Court and the district judge, and decreeing that on payment to the defendant of 4,950 rupees—the greater part of the money spent by the municipality on making the ghat—the plaintiff should recover possession of the land. He would recover the costs of the suit in both the lower courts and would receive his costs in this appeal.

SHRI KALYANRAJI AND ANOTHER V. THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY (LIMITED) AND MESSRS GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.

These appeals were preferred from two judgments of the High Court of Bombay of April 28, 1884, confirming the decisions of the Acting Senior Assistant Judge of Broach, on the 25th ultimo. Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Arathoon, were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Doyne and Mr. J. D. Mayne for the respondents. This case involved the claim of the appellant as managing proprietor of a temple in Broach, known as the Shriji Mandir, to a "lago," or perquisite, or tax, of two annas per bale on all cotton brought in and exported from Broach. The question was whether the Act of 1844, which abolished all town duties, kusab veeras, mothtarfas, ballootie taxes, and cesses of every kind on trades and professions levied within the Presidency of Bombay and not forming a part of the land revenue, applied to the lago claimed by the appellant.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering the judgment of the Court, held that the lago was a cess upon trade, within the meaning of the Act, and gave judgment also for the respondents on the minor and further point that the buyers of cotton in Broach had come under some sort of obligation in the nature of a trust which made them liable to the claim of the appellant. The appeals would be dismissed with costs.

MUSSUMAT DURGA CHOWDHRAIN V. JAWAHIR SINGH CHOWDHRI.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India, passed on second appeal, affirming a decision of the Commissioner of the Nurbudda Division. Mr. Cowie, Q. C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne, were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Doyne and Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondent. The suit involved an important question of procedure in the matter of second appeals in India. The only grounds on which a second appeal can begranted are stated in section 584 of the Civil Procecure Code, Act XIV. of 1882—viz., (a) the decision being contrary to some specified law or usage having the force of law; (*b*) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law; and (*c*) a substantial error or defect in the procedure as prescribed by the Code or any other law which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case on the merits. The suit was one to establish the appellant's right to certain villages which had been in her late husband's possession, and that right depended upon her proving that a partition of the family property had taken place in 1857. The Assistant Commissioner of Narsingpur, who first heard the case, decided in favour of the appellant, but on appeal the Commissioner of Nurbudda reversed the decision. From this latter judgment a second appeal was referred to and heard by the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Previnces, on the ground that the decision involved erroneous findings of fact which amounted to a substantial error or defect in procedure.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering their lordships' judgment, said counsel for the appellant had argued, on the authority especially of the cases of "Futtehma Begum v. Mohamed Ansur" (Indian L. R. 9 Calcutta 309) and "Nivath Singh v. Bhikki Singh") Indian L. R. 7, Allahabad, 649), that an erroneous finding of fact might be treated as an error or defect in procedure within the meaning of section 584, and that such had happened in the present case. Their lordships could not accept the rulings of the High Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad in those cases as a correct statement of the law. Nothing could be clearer than the declaration in the Civil Procedure Code that no second appeal would lie, except on the grounds specified in section 584. No court in India or elsewhere had power to enlarge those grounds. An erroneous finding of fact was a different thing from an error or defect in procedure, and there was no jurisdiction to entertain a second appe

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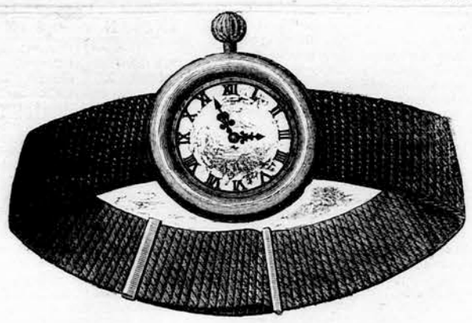

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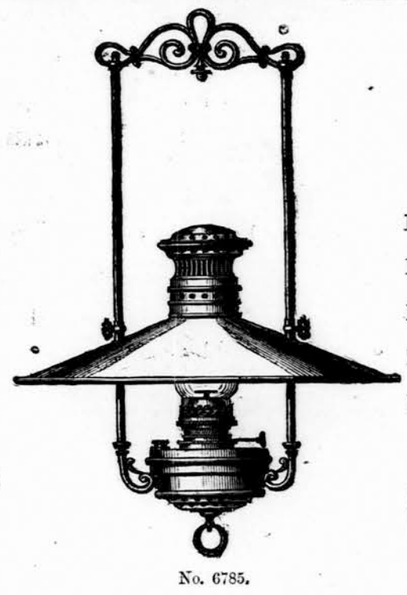

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